The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,443.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
including postage	„ 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on the 1st February 1870, at noon.

Feb. 1870		Feb. 1870
Leave Bombay 1	Leave Galle	9
„ Carwar 3	„ Negapatam	11
„ Mangalore 4	„ Madras	14
„ Cannanore 5	„ Coconada	16
„ Calicut 5	„ Vizagapatam	17
„ Beypore 5	„ Bimlipatam	17
„ Cochin 6	„ Gopalpore	18
„ Tuticorin 7	„ Pulicat Point	19
Colombo 8	Arrive Calcutta	20

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed Overland thence by rail.

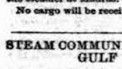
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam ship BUSHEER, 795 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on the 24th January 1870 at noon.

Up.	Jan.	Down.	Feb.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Bussorah	11
„ Kurrachee	29	„ Fao	13
„ Gwadur	30	„ Bushire	13
„ Muscat ..... Feb	1	„ Lingo	15
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bunder Abbas	17
„ Lingo	4	„ Muscat	19
„ Bushire	7	„ Guadur	21
„ Fao	8	„ Kurrachee	23
Arrive Bussorah	9	Arrive Bombay	28

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)

The new iron steamer DARLEY, 2,000 tons measurement, Charles Mans, Commander, will sail as above.

The draft of this Vessel, when fully laden, is less than 19 feet, and she has already made the passage through the Canal without grounding. Should it be necessary to break bulk, in passing through the Canal on this voyage, a reduction will be made in the rate of Freight. For Freight or Charter apply to

Bombay, 12th Jan. 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

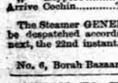
Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 17th January, 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,200 tons, and 400 H. P., Captain Gaisley, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 21st January, leaving Masagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 19th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 17th January 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRASSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cottons destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policies on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 55	£ 32

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay about the 31st January, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail by the end of February 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, 1200 Tons, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ARDGOWAN, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Kean without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 17th January 1870.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of the following TIMBER, viz.: 7 Spars, 12 Posts, and 743 Boards and Scantlings, shipped per SARAH, at Maulmein, by Ezra Cohen, are hereby informed that the same is at hand, and that some of the logs have already been discharged and are now laying alongside the ship. Failing boats being sent off immediately the whole of the above Timber will be landed without further notice, at Consignees' risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 12th January 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. | Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Reinard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th January.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 14th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Mand.
2 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Fleet Fares.—First class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

FOR SALE or CHARTER the ship THAMES, 579 Tons Register, A 1 at Lloyds.—For particulars apply to the Captain at his Dubash's, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, or Patent Ship, Mazagon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, COOL OFFICE PREMISES in Hummum Street.—Apply to

SOONDY & Co.

FOR SALE, a second-hand BROUGHAM. Price, Rs. 500.—Apply to Messrs. Wm. WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

W. ASHBURNER, Deceased.—All persons having any Claims against the Estate of W. ASHBURNER, late of the Revenue Survey in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, who died on board the s. s. Ganga, in the Red Sea, on the 20th November last, are requested to send in particulars of the same to the undersigned, on or before the 30th day of February next.—Dated this 19th day of January 1870.

MANISTY & HURRELL,
Solicitors, Bombay.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of BOMBAY COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of BOMBAY COMPANY, Limited, WILL BE HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 29th January 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M., precisely, for the purpose of appointing a person or persons to inspect the Accounts of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Liquidator.

Town Hall, Bombay, 19th January 1870.

THE TRAVELLER'S

MONEY BAG.

Made to express order for carrying Rupees.

Cash.....Rs. 9. Credit.....Rs. 10.

TRAVELLING BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, PORTMANTEAUX, AND TRUNKS,

ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

RE THOMAS BRIGG, Deceased.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustee and Mortgagee Powers Act 1866," all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or against the Estate of THOMAS BRIGG, late a Contractor of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Nursingpore, Central India, deceased, and Letters of Administration, of whose Estate will, exemplification of the Probate of his Will issued out of the District Registry of Nursingpore, annexed, were on the 15th day of January 1869 granted by the High Court of Bombay to George Frederick Ilmington, of Bombay, Solicitor, as the Attorney of Henry Elliot Victor, the surviving Executor of the Will of THOMAS BRIGG, deceased, are required on or before the 19th day of February 1870 to send to Messrs. Ilmington, Hore, and Langley, Solicitors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such day the said Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Henry Elliot Victor, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 19th day of January 1870.

ILMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICES.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Several more in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed. Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power	Rs. 3,200
8 „ „	„ 2,600
6 „ „	„ 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony; and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

KEATING'S

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL.

"Batley, January 26, 1869.

"Sir,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.

(Signed) "JOHN STENSON.
"Witness, B. Whitaker.

"To Mr. Keating,
London."

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

This POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Mosquitoes, and every other species of insect.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

☞ The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

WRITING INKS,

MANUFACTURED BY

BLACKWOOD & Co.,

as used, exclusively, in all the

GOVERNMENT OFFICES,

And by all the leading Public Companies in London; by their fluidity and ready flow are especially adapted for use in India.

BLACK WRITING FLUID.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
No. 1 Sixpenny size, each as. 6 ..... per doz.	3 0	3 8
No. 2 One Shilling size, each as. 12 ..... „	6 0	7 0
No. 3 One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1½ ..... „	12 0	14 0

COPYING INK.

No. 1 or Ninepenny size, each as. 10 ..... per doz.	6 0	7 0
No. 2 or One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1½ ..... „	12 0	14 0
No. 3 or Three Shilling size, each Rs. 2 ..... „	20 0	22 0

BLUE BLACK WRITING FLUID.

No. 1 or Sixpenny size, each as. 6 ..... per doz.	3 0	3 8
No. 2 or Ninepenny size, each as. 10 ..... „	6 0	7 0
No. 3 or One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1½ ..... „	12 0	14 0
No. 4 or Two Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1¾ ..... „	18 0	21 0

RUBIAN WRITING FLUID,

A brilliantly rich red ink.

No. 1 or Ninepenny size, each as. 10 ..... per doz.	6 0	7 0
No. 2 or One Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 1½ ..... „	12 0	14 0

INK POWDERS.

For of immediate production excellent Black or Red Ink (especially adapted for the use of residents in the Mofussil).

Sixpenny size, each as. 6 ..... per doz.	3 8	4 0
One Shilling size, as. 12 ..... „	7 0	8 0
Two shilling size, Rs. 1½ ..... „	13 0	15 0
Three Shilling and Sixpenny size, each Rs. 2½ ..... „	25 0	28 0

N.B.—Special quotations to retailers and large consumers by the SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large AIRY BUNGALOW, situated at the rear of the Babcola Tank, with first floor room measuring 80 feet by 60 feet, one third floor bedroom, and fountain in centre of compound.—For particulars apply to J. & W. WATSON & Co.

TO LET, at BYCULLA, Five BUNGALOWS, Rs. 125, 135, 175, 300 and 400.

MAZAGON.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rs. 100, 100, 180, 200, 250, and 400.

PAREL.—Three BUNGALOWS. Rs. 50, 110, and 125.

TARDEO.—Two BUNGALOWS. Rs. 125 and 150.

FORT.—Nine RESIDENCES. Rs. 50, 65, 70, 100, 100, 120, 125, 400 and 700.

FORT.—Ten OFFICES. Rs. 30, 50, 60, 75, 150, 150, 250, 250, 250, and 400.

Several Bungalows on Malabar Hill.

For further particulars apply to

Oak Lane, 15th January 1870. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, at BREACH CANDY, Two BUNGALOWS. Rs. 220 and 255.

FLOWER & Co.

Oak Lane, 15th January 1870.

TO LET, a COTTAGE at PAUNCHGUNNY. Rent Rs. 50 per month.—Apply to

Oak Lane, 15th January 1870. FLOWER & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, by an EUROPEAN FIRM, an intelligent, active, and assiduous YOUNG PARSEE, who has a fair practical knowledge of IMPORTS and EXPORTS, and who has had some experience in INDENT and CONSIGNMENT BUSINESS. Applicants will please state full particulars and salary expected to P. M. C., at this Office.

WANTED, for the MAURITIUS POLICE FORCE, about FIFTY MEN of good character, between the ages of 18 and 35. Height over 5 feet 5½ inches.

SALARIES.

Sergeant Major	£100 to £150 per annum.	
Quarter Master Sergeant		
District Sergeant Major	£84	do.
Mounted Sergeant	78	do.
Sergeant	72	do.
Mounted Corporal	66	do.
Corporal	60	do.
Constable, 1st Class	48	do.
Constable, 2nd Class	36	do.

In addition to the above Salaries, the following allowances to each man are made:—Barrack accommodation for all single men is provided, as also for a limited number of married members of the Force—Medical attendance—Rations at the rate of 8d. per cap. Bedding and Clothing, including Shirts and Boots, annually. Period of enlistment 3 years

The Force, of over 900 men, is under military organization, and being full complement of Europeans, from which all the N.C. Officers are selected, the proportion of the latter to the European Constables is about 1 to 3; and therefore the prospects of advancement, to good men of education, very great.

Men discharged with good characters from the Army, Marines, or Navy are generally taken on as First Class Constables.

Several vacancies exist in the Mounted Branch, offering good openings for deserving Non-Commissioned Officers of Horse Artillery and Cavalry.

All references to be made to the Sergeant Major at the General Police Office, Port Louis, to whom none but men holding good characters need apply.

J. T. N. O'BRIEN, Major,
H. P. 1/20th Regiment,
Inspector General of Police for Mauritius and its Dependencies.

General Police Office, 9th December 1869.

NOTE.—The undersigned will assist men of good character in engaging a passage to proceed to the Mauritius to join the Police Force there; but he is not authorized to pay Passage Money or Subsistence. None need apply, but discharged men from the Army or Royal Navy who have the means of procuring a passage.

J. D. FREEMAN,
Mauritius Emigration Agent, Bombay.

Shipping Office, Bombay, 12th January 1870.

NOTICES.

ANY PERSON having a CLAIM against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Surgeon Major JOHN PIRIE, M.D., Bombay Establishment, is requested to inform the undersigned within one month from this date.

H. STANLEY, Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—J. & W. WATSON & Co. have from this date marked all their GOODS in plain figures, the LOWEST NETT CASH PRICES. An addition of Two Annas per Rupee will be charged upon all Goods entered in their books after the 12th January 1870.

NOTICE.—For SALE, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, PUBLICATIONS and SELECTIONS from the Records of the Bombay Government, &c.

Printed Catalogues will be furnished on application to

J. KING, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 18th January 1870.

MATHERAN.—NOTICE.—GENTLEMEN who have not REPLIED to the UNDERSIGNED'S CIRCULAR NOTE, No. 4027, dated 5th ultimo, soliciting their opinion as to the formation of a Municipality at Matheran, are requested to submit their replies at once.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 14th January 1870.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, WILL BE HELD in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely—

To consider what steps shall be taken by the Corporation to welcome His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

C. E. STANGE's Leathes,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, January, 1870.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that on or after 20th instant, INTEREST at the rate of 12 per Cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls, and that all Shares, Call on which is not paid before 10th proximo, will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th January 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH reference to the Notice under date the 19th of August 1869 that "premia payable at this branch will still continue to be received by the under-signed on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but that such premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should reconstruction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out,"

NOTICE is hereby given, that Vice-Chancellor James, upon the application of the Official Liquidators, has extended the time within which the Policy-holders of the Albert Life Assurance Company who may have paid their premiums since the 14th of August last, may elect to have such premiums returned to them in full from the 1st of January to the 30th of March next.

D. McL. SLATER,
For Official Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—RENEWAL PREMIUMS will continue to be received by the undersigned on behalf of the Official Liquidators upon the condition that the respective persons paying the same may on or before the 31st of March next, by notice in writing given to the Official Liquidators of the Company, elect to have such Premiums returned in full.

D. McL. SLATER,
For Official Liquidators,

Bombay, January, 1870.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of BOMBAY COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company WILL BE HELD, at the Registered Office of the Company, at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, at 3 o'clock P.M., precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Liquidator's Final Report and Statement of Accounts.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Liquidator.

Town Hall, Bombay, 10th January 1870.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of BOMBAY COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—FOURTH and FINAL RETURN of CAPITAL.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH and FINAL RETURN of CAPITAL, at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share, WILL BE PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, at the Town Hall, on and after THURSDAY, the 20th day of January 1870, between the Hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders who have paid the full Call of Rs. 400 per Share.

Shareholders will be required to deliver up, at the Company's Office, their Letters of Allotment when applying for payment, and to sign the Receipt Book which is lying at the Office.

Those Shareholders who have not yet applied for the First, Second, and Third Returns of Capital since the commencement of the Liquidation, are requested to do so at once, otherwise the same will be dealt with in such manner as the Liquidator may be advised.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Liquidator.

Town Hall, Bombay, 10th January 1870.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY commenced BUSINESS at No. 22 Apollo Street, as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, and have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in INDIA for

Messrs. PLATT BROTHERS & Co., Machinists, Oldham.

Messrs. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton.

Messrs. DANIEL ADAMSON & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton.

Messrs. MAYBURY, MATTHEWS & Co., Hoop Iron Makers, Manchester.

Messrs. SYBRY, SEARLES & Co., Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield,

and are now prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for every description of COTTON MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS and MILL STORES.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF PART OF THE RAICHORE EXTENSION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on TUESDAY the 1st February, the portion of the RAICHORE EXTENSION between Sholapoor and Goolburga will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC.

On and after that date PASSENGERS and GOODS TRAFFIC will be booked between Goolburga, Goodoor, Doodoch and Khurrabgoun and all Stations on the G. I. P. Railway. A Time Table of Trains will shortly be published.

Rates, Fares and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

For the convenience of the Public a Travellers' Bungalow is being erected by government at Goolburga. If this should not be finished by the 1st February the Company will provide, at a small charge per day, temporary accomodation in Tents and the services of a Messman for Travellers until the completion of the Bungalow.

HENRY CONRAN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th January 1870.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB WILL BE HELD at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 29th January 1870, at 5 P.M.

F. S. OLIPHANT, Honorary Secretary.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,

BOOT and SHOE MAKERS.

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice. By means of a constant stove just received from Europe, any dish can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the English Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET, FORT,

Corner of Clare and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available at Fort or Byculla Office.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCOS on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and Corner of Clare and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

GOLDEN PENANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb.; 20 lbs. and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Land shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
30,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	610
120,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Rs. Issue	175
25,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
20,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,500	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	132
360,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,475
20,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	980
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	615
8,000	150	all	Nil	Prere Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
3,400	5,000	1,400	Nil	Mazagon Land	980
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	255

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	35 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,275
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	615
250	3,000	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	453
	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,400
200	2,000	all	275 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
300	500	all	30 do.	Do. New	535
500	1,888	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	9,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,150
150	3,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,400
300	2,000	1,500	...	Framji Cowasji Press	900
200	6,000	all	240 p.a.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,000
1000	5,000	2,000	100 p.a.	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
11,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	240
125	2,500	all	300*	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
225	2,700	750	200 p.a.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,050
100	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,550

Per share for the half-year.)

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
500	2,500	all	30* p.a.	Alliance Spinning	1,750
167	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
300	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	730
364	500	all	...	Bronch Mills	215
900	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,940
750	2,000	all	15 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,250
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	720
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,270
600	2,000	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	50
15	131		Do. China	5½
200	25	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'ldg	6¾
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	2½
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15—1
200	16	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	8¾
200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	5¾
1300	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 19.

Gillis, Hon. Lieutenant, Public Works Department, on sick leave, from Simla.

Moorhead, Surgeon-Major, 29th Cameronians, on sick leave, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 19.

Van, Lieutenant, 40th Regiment, on duty to Mhow.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Honourable A. H. Gordon, C. B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 18th January 1870.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

59th Regiment—Assistant Surgeon T Seward, M D, from 7th January to 15th February 1870, on privilege leave.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 19th Jan. 1870.

Assistant Apothecary J Minezes, No 171, now on general duty, Sind, is transferred to the British Medical Department.

With reference to G O C No 17, dated 12th instant, Lieutenant Owen is officiating second Squadron Subaltern, Poona Horse, and not officiating Squadron Officer, as therein stated.

Conductor C Tyler is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Army Schools, as a temporary measure.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Rifle Brigade (3rd Battalion)—Lieutenant H A Dillon, to England, overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

17th Regiment N I—Lieutenant-Colonel J H Reynolds, to Bombay, 30 days, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

20th Hussars—Lieutenant H J Boattie, one month, from 6th January 1870, preparatory to proceeding on leave to England.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Jan. 15.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh, Mr S. S. Melville, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 11th ultimo.

The undermentioned members of the Bengal Civil Service having obtained Certificates of High Proficiency in the languages mentioned opposite their respective names, have each been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000 :—

Mr. J. R. Hallett—in Hindi.
Mr. C. J. Lyall—in Urdu.
Mr. W. E. Purser—in Urdu.
Mr. J. G. Charles—in Bengali.

The Hon'ble J. P. Norman is appointed to officiate as the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the temporary absence of the Hon'ble Sir Barnes Peacock from the Presidency, or until further orders.

The services of Captain A. T. Davis, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the North-Western Provinces, are replaced at his own request at the disposal of the Military Department.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed Mr. L. P. Delves Broughton to be Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Calcutta from the 1st instant.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon L. D. Spencer, in medical charge of the 1st Regiment of the Central India Horse, passed the examination in Hindoostanee by the lower standard on the 10th November 1869.

Captain R. F. Showers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern of the 2nd Regiment of the Central India Horse, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 14th November 1869, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant C. B Housebrugh, or until further orders

With reference to G O. in the Military Department, No 1124, dated 6th December 1869, promoting Lieutenant C. Young of the General List, Infantry, to the rank of Captain, that officer is permitted to retain his appointment as Adjutant of the Marwar Bheel Corps, as a special case, until further orders.

The appointment of Mr. Jules Le Faucheur as ad interim Consular Agent for France, at Cocanada, during the absence of Mr. Ernest Le Faucheur is recognised.

Lieutenant T. J. Haynes, of Her Majesty's 24th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern of the 12th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, and Lieutenant W. E. Bell, of Her Majesty's 5th Lancers, attached to the 33th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, both candidates for the Staff Corps, are appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in British Burmah.

Mr. J. H. Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade in the Telegraph Department, is granted three months' privilge leave of absence, with effect from the 1st December 1869.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The estate of the late Major General Sir A. Caldwell having escheated to the Crown, the assets thereof will be remitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the event of a claim to them not being established within one year from this date (11th Jan. 1870).

Mr. R. A. Sterdale, Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 23rd ultimo, from which date he is appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab.

From the 23rd ultimo, Mr. J. G. Hewson, officiating Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore, ceased to officiate in the 4th class of the Financial Department.

Mr. W. Clark, Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, is allowed privilege leave for one month from the 17th instant.

Mr. R. A. Sterdale is appointed to officiate for Mr. Clark as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, in the 3rd class of the Financial Department.

Mr. J. G. Hewson is re-appoint d to officiate in the 4th class of the Financial Department during the absence of Mr. W. Clark.

From the 7th ultimo, Mr. T. G. Trevor, officiating First Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, ceased to officiate in the 3rd, and began to officiate in the 4th class of the Financial Department, and Mr. G. W. Bagley, Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad, ceased to officiate in the 4th class.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Jackson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 2nd Bengal Cavalry, for two years.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) John James Hood Gordon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Major Robert Currie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.

Captain Edwin Beddy, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Banastre Pryce Lloyd, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner Jhansie Division, North-Western Provinces, is allowed furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, the Colonies, and to Europe (medical certificate), for two years.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Harmer Sibley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissary General Lower Circle, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years.

Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, the name of Captain Edward John Webber, of the General List, Infantry, is removed from the list of the Bengal Army, with effect from the 2nd December 1869, and that officer will receive a compassionate allowance equivalent to the half pay of his rank.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) D. S. Dodgson, of Infantry, secretary Bonus Compensation Committee, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to visit Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on private affairs.

The services of Lieutenant W. Gill, of the Royal Engineers, attached to the Bombay Sappers and Miners, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

Captain (Brevet Major) J. B. Jenkins, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 17th instant, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Fredrick William Nicolay, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for two years.

Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, the undermentioned officer, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant John Balsir Chatterton (now of the retired list), 4th September 1868.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 1189 of 1868, promoting him to Brevet Captain from the above date

Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, Major Robert Ochoncar Hawkins Forbes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the retired list on the pension of a Captain, with effect from the 3rd January 1870.

The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Edward Augustus Pemberton, General List, Infantry, to be Captain, from 2nd December 1869, in room of Captain E. J. Webber, who has been removed from the service.

Lieutenant Charles McDowal Skene, General List, Infantry, to be Captain, from 3rd January 1870, in room of Captain (Major in Staff Corps), R. O. H. Forbes, Cadre of the late 3rd European Regiment, placed on the retired list.

Captain Edmund Denman Smith, of the General List, Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate for twenty months.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Drummond, of the Royal Engineers, Consulting Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab Railway Department, Department Public Works, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate), for two years.

Major C.S. Lane, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, is allowed leave of absence for fifteen days, from the 10th instant, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The services of Captain A.T. Davis, General List, Infantry, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, North-Western Provinces, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonels William John Tweedie, Madras Infantry, and Charles Stuart Bivar, Madras Cavalry, 16th July 1869.

Lieut Colonel William Henry Watts, Madras Infantry, 1st August 1869.

Major Charles Stuart Lane, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for two years.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain John Boulton Brander, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.

Captain Charles Edward Armstrong, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Judge Small Cause Court, 3rd grade, Loodiana, Punjab, for nine months, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Beilby Porteus Hodgson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Fraser Stephens, of Cavalry, is appointed to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs for six months without pay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major L. Russel, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, 1st grade, and officiating in the 1st class, Bengal, is transferred to Central India.

Mr. T. T. Ryan, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from Central India to the Punjab.

The services of Captain R. F. Angelo, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. F. E. Archer, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. A. B. George, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces.

Major A. Francis, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Central India, is transferred from the 2nd Division, Mhow and Nusseerabad Road, to the Mhow Division.—Major Francis assumed charge of the latter division on the afternoon of the 31st December 1869.

Mr. J. D. Derry, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from Bengal to the Punjab.

The services of Mr. J. Robinson, Examiner of Railway Accounts at Bombay, having been placed at the disposal of this Department, he is appointed to officiate as Controller of Public Works Accounts, 5th class, and is posted to Mysore, vice Captain Trail, about to proceed on furlough.

Mr. E. Ludlow, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mysore, is reduced from the 2nd to the 3rd grade of Assistant Conservator, with effect from the 7th September 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 29th December 1869.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

With reference to G. O. C. C. dated 19th December 1861, page 521, it is notified that from the 1st instant, the station of Delhi ceased to be a separate Commissariat charge, and became a dependency of the Meerut Executive Commissariat; and that from the same date Fyzabad and Roy Bareilly were made dependencies of the Lucknow Executive Commissariat.

DISCIPLINE.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that a soldier drunk when "for duty," shall be considered as drunk "on duty," within the meaning of the 77th Article of War, 1869.

SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The following extract of a letter from the Secretary to Government of India in the Military department, to the Controller of Military Accounts, dated 9th December 1869, is published, in continuation of G. G. O. No. 343 of 1865 and G. O. No. 131 of 1868 :—

"With reference to the question raised in your letter, No. 1193F, dated 1st October 1869, as to whether, under the provisions of Government General Orders No. 343 of 1865, and No. 334 of 1868, subsistence allowance for 12 months is admissible to the widow and children of a British soldier dying while awaiting the orders of the Chelsea Commissioners, the case of his pension I am desired to state that in cases where the demise occurs previous to the receipt of the Commissioners' decision in India, the family may be granted subsistence allowance up to the date of embarkation, provided the period does not exceed six months."

RELIEFS AND MOVEMENTS.

An instance of omission to give timely intimation to the Commissariat Department regarding the movement of troops having been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency directs the attention of officers commanding divisions and stations to this important duty, and desires that in future care may be taken to cause the earliest possible information respecting the move or corps or detachments of European or Native troops to be invariably afforded to the Commissariat authority concerned.

(This supersedes G. O. C. C. dated the 24th April 1857.)

CLOTHING AND NECESSARIES.

The following extract of a letter (dated 6th October 1869), from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, received from the Military department, is published for information and guidance, with reference to G. G. O. No. 1080 of 1864 :—

"PARA. 16. An indent for necessaries, which has been received through the War Department from the Officer commanding, will be complied with; but that Officer should be informed of the irregularity of his proceedings."

LEAVE—STAFF.

The following letter, dated 20th December 1869, from the Government of India in the Military department, is published for general information :—

"With reference to your memo. No. 2107E of the 9th October 1869, I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that by a decision of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, as notified in Government General Order No. 747 of the 14th July last, the Government of India understand that it is open to all Officers of the British Army holding permanent staff appointments in India other than regimental, to elect the Furlough Rules of 1858, provided they are eligible for furlough or leave of absence under the restrictions which govern those rules in regard to the length of service qualifying for furlough, and the intervals which must elapse between successive furloughs, &c.

"2. The terms 'Officers of the British Army holding permanent Staff appointments in India,' will include Officers of Artillery and Engineers formerly in the Indian Army now holding permanent staff appointments under the Government of India, and such Officers of the Engineers of the Imperial establishment as are permanently employed on the staff in India.

"3. The rules will also apply to Officers of the British Army holding staff appointments the tenure of which is limited to five years, to the extent of allowing them the pecuniary benefits of the new rules when absent on leave on medical certificate, in substitution for the absentee allowance they can now claim under the rules of 1854.

"4. But the rules of 1858 are not applicable to the regimental Officers generally of Her Majesty's British service, whether formerly belonging to the Indian Army and now in the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers and new Line Regiments, or on the old line establishment.

"5. I am to add, that the provisions of Government General Order No. 1072, of the 19th December 1866, under which Officers holding staff appointments in India, but not on the strength of regiments on the Indian establishment, are restricted to six months' leave on sick certificate with Indian allowances and half staff salary, and on private affairs to four months' leave without pay, are still in force.

"6 Cases of Officers of the British service proceeding on furlough will be dealt with under the decision laid down in this communication, which will be reported for the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government."

BOOKS.

In supersession of Adjutant General's Circular No. 155, dated 23rd February 1864, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, with the sanction of Government, that the following rules for the supply of religious books to British regiments serving in India shall be observed in future :

Religious books will be obtained by Commanding Officers indenting on the local Governments.

The indents should be submitted through the Office of the Adjutant General in the form prescribed in War Office Circular, clause 18 of 1867.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nom. p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 3s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s.	Nominal
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland ...Steamers		£4 10s. 0d. to £5 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 10s. 0d	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6	per bale.
	Wooden Ships ,,	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag	nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Euphrates (s)	Sharp	Calcutta, Dec. 28.
	Hurseein V. Brabant	——	Bangkok, Nov. 28.
	Louisa Fletcher	——	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	John Bunyan	Stitch	Rangoon.
	Stag	Ellis	Singapore, &c.
	Tilly (s)	Hanna	Cutch.
	Madras	McDonald	Liverpool.
	Feloppino	Nacoda	Mozambique.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Futtay Shaw Allum, Nacoda, to Jedda and Hoodooda.

Brig Victoria, Gregory, to Akyab.

The steamer Koiras, to Persian Gulf, began to load yesterday.

BENGAL.

ARRIVAL—January 17th, Ship Carlisle Castle, from London.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE .....MR. DAVE CARSON.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Dress Circle .....Rs. 5 | Upper Circle .....Rs. 2
Stalls ..... ,, 3 | Pit ..... ,, 1

ANOTHER GRAND MINSTREL AND BURLESQUE NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

SECOND TIME THIS SEASON OF
DAVE CARSON
AS THE
BENGALEE BABOO.

SECOND TIME OF THE GORGEOUS BURLESQUE OF
CINDERELLA,
IN WHICH THE WHOLE OF THE
DRAMATIC COMPANY
WILL APPEAR.

MONS. SEMELADIS & MRS. DAVE CARSON
IN
CHOICE SELECTIONS FROM EMINENT COMPOSERS.

GO AND SEE
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS
IN THEIR ORIGINAL
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

Reserved Seats may be secured at MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.'S, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M.

The next Performance will take place on
SATURDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 1870,
When (first time this season) Byron's favourite Burlesque Extravaganza of
THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS
and the Nautical Drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN
(WILL BE PRODUCED.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE .....MR. DAVE CARSON.

SCIENTIFIC WONDERS.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21ST, 1870.

SECOND TIME OF
PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S
MARVELLOUS ENTERTAINMENT!

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.

ELECTRICITY,
MAGNETISM,
PNEUMATICS,
OPTICS,
and
MECHANICS.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL
(The Eminent Electrician and Electro-Biologist, who has had the honour of appearing before large audiences in all parts of the world) will give two Entertainments in Bombay, comprising a series of
SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS,
Treated in a popular manner, so as to excite both Wonder and Admiration.

At the close of the first part of the evening's amusement there will be an intermission of fifteen minutes during the removal of apparatus.

THE ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH
STARTLING AND LAUGHABLE EXPERIMENTS IN
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY,
So favourably received on the occasion of Professor BUSHELL'S former visit to Bombay.

The singular characteristic features of Professor BUSHELL'S unsurpassed power will be demonstrated upon Gentlemen who voluntarily offer themselves. The great practical experience he has had during his tour round the world enables him to practise with amazing power and certainty, giving him a great advantage over his predecessors, no doubt on the mind of the spectator of the genuineness of the apparently
SUPERNATURAL PHENOMENA.

His Experiments, which comprise all the improvements in this astounding science, invariably create the warmest excitement, and elicit the loudest applause; for they not only
PUZZLE AND BEWILDER
Ordinary audiences, but strike Philosophers with
ADMIRATION AND ASTONISHMENT!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .....Rs. 5 | Upper Circle .....Rs. 2
Stalls ..... ,, 3 | Pit ..... ,, 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

VICAJEE—January 19th, at Malabar Hill, wife of Mr. H. B. Vicajee, of a son.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BALLARD—January 8th, at Portobello, Scotland, the wife of Colonel Ballard, R E, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

HODGKINSON—January 8th, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. G.D. Hodgkinson, Oudh Police, of a daughter.

LONSDALE—January 11th, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenant C. H. Lonsdale, Inspector of Musketry, 105th Light Infantry, of a daughter.

IRVING—January 16th, at Allahabad, the wife of James Irving, M.D., Civil Surgeon of that place, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KEYES—NORMAN—January 12th, at All Saints' Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. B. Morrell, Colonel C. P. Keyes, C.B., to Katherine Jessie, daughter of the late James Norman, Esq.

DEATHS.

FORLONG—January 11th, at Murdan, the infant son of Captain William Forlong, Corps of Guides.

CLEMENT—January 8th, at Gourie Ghat, near Hurdwar, Alfred Clements, drowned whilst swimming in the Ganges.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1870.

THE *Englishman* proclaims that the Home Government will not further interfere in the question between the Presidency Banks of Bengal and Bombay, and declares the conclusion to be a sound one. Our contemporary is so full of chivalry, that, not content with the lecture he has bestowed on our young brother the *Pioneer*, he must needs import its fashions into our quiet discussion—proclaim himself champion for the Bank of Bengal, an institution *sine macula*, and dare all on-comers. Such conduct may be very chivalrous, but it proves nothing; and in the present day we fear, as in long-gone years, the matchless beauty, whose smile is deemed to be cheaply purchased at the cost of a knight's life-blood, is no better than she should be.

We have made enquiry, and we can find nothing whatever to justify the language used. So far from any orders having been given from home, we are informed that the whole question of the Bengal Bank Agency here has been again referred to the Secretary of State for India by the Viceroy. The question must be settled, and we desire to see it settled. We deprecate the delay that has already taken place, and, in the large interests concerned, we protest against further vacillation and dilly-dallying. Could we follow the *Englishman* in his heroics, we should throw our gauntlet in the lists, and leave the arena a victor or vanquished. With right on our side, Providence—in the olden times at least—would have declared in our favour

We remember the directors of the Bank of Bengal did allege that they had no confidence in the Bank of Bombay, because, if our memory serves us, its paid-up capital was insufficient. We can afford to smile at the repetition of such a scandal. "Conscience makes cowards of us all," and we can quite believe that the conscience of the Bank of Bengal is so pricked by the wrongs and evil deeds it has done to its younger brother, that an excuse of some kind must be found for its extraordinary conduct. Did it ever strike our Bengal contemporaries that in this piece of presumption, this allegation of no confidence, the tables could be turned, and turned with a withering effect? Let us ask what confidence the directors of the Bank of Bombay can have in the Bank of Bengal, when that institution has its own Agency engaged in active competition with this Presidency Bank? And yet, according to accepted practice, the Bank of Bombay must employ the Bank of Bengal as its agent in Calcutta. Could injustice go further than doom a Bank to employ a competitor as its agent?—a competitor, too, with so keen a sense of honour and propriety, that it weighs with a commission the account of its constituent, in order to force business into the hands of its own branch!

Our local contemporary says with justice that the question is a political one. Does this suggest a reason why it has not been settled? Must policy always be tortuous? Is there no one to bell the cat, or cut the Gordian knot? The Secretary of State has expressed his decided opinion on the question; but, alas! the genius which so manipulated the state accounts as to show a surplus, instead of a deficit of two and a half millions sterling, can hardly be expected to comprehend so simple a matter. The question, however, is also, as we have already said, a question for the shareholders of all presidency banks. It affects them seriously; it threatens their most cherished privileges; it tends, in fact, to destroy their connection with Government. The *Englishman* seeks to back out of its announcement that the withdrawal of the Government "from its position in these (the presidency) banks is almost a foregone conclusion." It now says, "So far as we know, nothing of the kind is at present contemplated," and it tries to cut the shareholders into quietness again by telling them that when the question is approached by the Legislature it will be "in a proper spirit," and "after due consultation with the bank authorities." There is a consistency in these statements which has marked all our Bengal contemporaries in discussing the question. But we have nothing to gain by salving over a festering sore. We desire to use the knife as the only means of effecting a radical cure. We would ask shareholders in what spirit Government treated the currency note question, and whether the insatiable greed of the Bank of Bengal did not lose for them that lucrative business? Unfortunately the same spirit still animates the Bengal Bank councils, and greed, maddened by the sense of a rejected amalgamation, speeds the directors on a course which they have not openly communicated to the shareholders, and from which Government has tried in vain to turn them. When the question is ripe, will Government show more consideration in dealing with it than it did in the currency note question? We opine not; and we tell shareholders clearly and distinctly that their fate is still in their own hands, but that it is sealed if the Bengal Bank directors are permitted to continue their present policy. That policy can but lead to one of two issues. The powers that be have decidedly expressed an opinion adverse to the continuance of the Bengal Bank Agency here. The directors, ignoring that opinion, have determined to maintain the Agency. They have even ventured to give their reasons for the faith which is in them, and we are disposed to question whether the result of the past six months is such as to justify that faith. That, however, is more properly an internal question, one between the directors and the shareholders. The directors have placed themselves in opposition to Government, and what must follow? Either Government must eat the leek and yield to the directors, or it must coerce them. Even were the Government of India willing to accept the former alternative—and we should be sorry to think such a course possible—the Secretary of State never can consent. If the Bengal Bank Agency is allowed to remain here, the Bank of Bombay and this Presidency Bank must be allowed to go to Calcutta. Government cannot continue shareholders in banks actively competing with each other. If the question comes before Parliament, will the members be slow to take advantage of the scandal, and force Government to retire from its position as shareholders of the Presidency Banks? The transfer of India to the Queen's government has scarcely produced, as yet at least, the fruit it was expected to yield. Matters of finance are always delicate, and the members of Government here have very fairly expressed the political as well as the financial benefits arising from the connection of Government with the Presidency Banks. The tendency, however, is to centralize in London—they can borrow there at least as cheaply as in India. If only a Finance Minister were found capable of placing the finances on a proper footing, why continue a system which has already led Government into difficulties, and which threatens new complications? No; shareholders in presidency banks must make up their minds that unless this question between Bombay and Bengal is settled at once, the Government connection with the Presidency Banks must cease. The *Englishman* endeavours to tone down the announcement so as to make it palatable to shareholders, but its meaning is distinct. Again we ask, will shareholders stand calmly by and see another mutiny work ruin to the last interest, as yet untouched by amalgamation?

The *Indian Daily News* admits that Presidency Banks must possess equal privileges in every way. In other words, as it supports the continuance of the Bengal Bank Agency here, it admits that this Presidency Bank ought to be allowed to go to Calcutta. It would make Government sanction a most unseemly rivalry, pitting its influence and interest in one bank against its influence and interest in the other. It ignores the only proper course under present circumstances, namely, withdrawal from the false position into which it has been led. It professes fairness, and we will look at its grounds for such a statement. It argues that the management could not recommend the shareholders to withdraw the Agency even if Government guaranteed them for "placing their interests precisely in that position which the Agency had been established to protect their interests against." It forgets entirely that Government sanctioned the establishment of the Agency solely for the purpose of collecting the Bank's outstandings in Bombay. In repeating this statement, we refute the only argument it can advance in favour of the continuance of the Agency. It does indeed allege that Government was a party to the purchase of the premises here, though we believe it merely received a letter announcing the intention or fact, and offered no objections. But the *Indian Daily News* ignores the other side of the question, and that is the engagement of Government to place the new Bank of Bombay in precisely the same position as the old Bank occupied. We venture to say that that engagement is binding, and that the receipt of letters from the Bank of Bengal, which we presume were filed, neither implied assent to the arrangements therein detailed, nor made Government in any way responsible for them. Were such a doctrine really good in law, the shareholders of the old Bank of Bombay might gather fresh hope; for in their case also Government had the opportunity of knowing what was going on, and were therefore responsible, according to the *Indian Daily News*. If shareholders wish to retain what they have subscribed and paid for, they must use their own shoulders, and not be content to sit still and cry to Jove for help. We have endeavoured to make them aware of their position.

COMMANDER G. T. ROBINSON, I.N., has been confirmed in the appointment of Superintendent of Marine at Bombay.

THE Maharajah of Ulwar, we see, has retained Professor Vauk to go to his capital and give a series of magical performances.

WE understand that Mr. F. D. Chauntrell, of Bombay, has been appointed Government solicitor at Calcutta, and takes up the office immediately.

LIEUT.-COL. C. H. PALLISER, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 19th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), has been allowed furlough to Europ

THE ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST IN THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

On Tuesday, Mr. Connon, Chief Magistrate, was engaged in taking the depositions in the charge of breach of trust, brought by Mr. Loudon, the Administrator General, against Janardhun Bhaskerjee. It will be recollected that this prisoner was arrested on an information that he had not accounted for Rs. 513, belonging to an estate in charge of the Accountant General's office, and which he had, on 2nd November 1866, received, as cashier in the Accountant General's office, from the Presidency Paymaster.

Mr. Hearn conducted the prosecution; Mr. Gopinath Sadasewjee appeared for the defence.

Mr. Charles Peile deposed—I am a solicitor of the High Court. On the 2nd November 1866 I was acting Administrator General. The prisoner was cashier in my office then. I have my private cash book which I kept then in connection with the office. By this I perceive the prisoner was entrusted by me with Rs. 8,000 to pay the Bank of Bombay to my credit as Accountant General. It was the duty of the prisoner to enter that transaction in his own rough cash book, and I find it so entered of that date. The paper now shown to me, (exhibit B,) is signed by me. It is a request to the Presidency Paymaster to pay certain sums on account of certain estates to the prisoner. The date, 2nd November, seems to be an erasure. The paper now shown to me (exhibit C,) is a cheque purporting to be given by the Presidency Paymaster in favour of prisoner for Rs. 5,173-5. It is dated 2nd November 1866. I find no entry of that in the rough cash book kept by prisoner, nor do I find any in my private cash book, nor in the fair office cash book. It was customary, on writing letters of request to the Presidency Paymaster, for the money applied for not to be received for some days. Prisoner represented this to me, and I had no occasion to ask about this particular transaction at the time. On the 10th November of that year I handed over charge of the office to Mr. Loudon. I believe the name Janardhun Bhaskerjee, on the back of exhibit C, to be in the handwriting of the prisoner.

Mr. William Loudon said—I am Administrator General and the prisoner was my cashier as such on the 2nd November 1866. On that day I was absent from Bombay. I returned in a few days and resumed charge of the office from prisoner. Prisoner had been cashier in the office from 1856. As cashier it was his duty to receive money coming to my office. It was his duty to enter such receipts in a rough cash book, and to pay the monies into the Bank immediately when received, unless when received after bank hours when the money ought to have been paid on the following day. After being entered in the rough cash book, the entries would be transferred into the fair cash book, and from that they would be transferred in due course to the respective accounts of the estate to which they belonged. The rules of my office are such that estates remain unadjusted for a year after the order of administration but the account of each estate is closed every half year as far as it has gone. Exhibit C is a cheque from the Presidency Paymaster for Rs. 5,173-5 in favour of prisoner. That sum included amounts due to the estate of Lieut. Cotgrave, H. Catesby, Major Soppitt and. Colonel Troward—the sum due to the estate of Colonel Troward being Rs. 513-14. The date of that cheque is 2nd November 1866. No entry of that sum has been in the office cash books. In the ordinary course of the office, entries would be transferred from the office cash books to the ledger to the credit of the various estates to which the sums belonged. I produce the ledger current on November 1865. The dates of the entries in the ledger if properly made should correspond with those in the cash book, there being no source from which they can be derived. The amount due to the estate of Lieutenant Cotgrave forming part of the Presidency Paymaster's cheque was Rs. 1,371-9. Under date of November 29th of that year I find that amount credited to the estate of Lieutenant Cotgrave in the office ledger. This entry is entered irregularly, the last preceding entry being dated December 24th. I find reasons in this account from which I infer that after the account had been closed it was re-opened. There is one erasure of a whole line in the body of the account. There is another in the cash column of the account over which a sum total of Rs. 1,370-9 is now written. The entry and the date November 29th are in the handwriting of the prisoner, and the figures to the best of my belief are also in his handwriting. It was not prisoner's business duty to post up the ledger; and the rest of the entries in this account and the great bulk of the book are not in his handwriting. I find no such sum as Rs. 1,371-9 was received for Lieut. Cotgrave on the 29th November, neither that nor any other sum. As regards the estate of H. Cates by the sum coming to the estate out of Exhibit C was Rs. 1,011. I find an entry in the ledger to the credit of the estate for this amount purporting to be dated November, with two marks—which usually means the same as what is above. That in the 24th in this instance but the entry is irregular as the preceding entry is dated 28th December, and the account bears on the face of it erasures which indicate that the account was closed for the half year and subsequently re-opened. There is also an erasure in the cash column of this account upon which the amount of Rs. 1,010 is now written. As far as I can judge the whole of the entry in this account, including the figures, is in prisoner's handwriting. The sum due to the estate of Major Soppitt out of cheque Exhibit C was Rs. 2,275-14. I find on the account of the estate in the ledger this amount credited under date 29th April 1867. The entry is made upon an erasure including the figures in the cash column. I find on reference to the office cash books that no such sum was received on that day. This entry in the ledger appears to be in the handwriting of the prisoner. In the matter of the estate of Colonel Troward the amount due to it out of cheque Exhibit C. was Rs. 513-14, and that should have been entered under date 2nd November 1866, if received on that day. I find no such entry under that date or any date to the credit of this estate. Deducting the sum of Rs. 513-14 from the total of exhibit C, the balance which remains is Rs. 4,658-7. I find in my bank book, under date 25th June 1867, an amount credited to me Rs. 4,656-7. That amount exactly corresponds with the aggregate total credited to the several estates as I have before stated, less the small sums for buggy hire debited to those estates. My office cash books do not show that any such sum, either separately or collectively, was received in my office on the 25th day of June. It is the practice to balance all accounts on the 30th June as well as on the 31st December. The above sum of Rs. 513-14, due to the estate of Colonel Troward, has never been paid into my office, and I have had to pay that sum to the estate myself. The signature on the back of exhibit C is the signature of the prisoner. In our office bank account the amount of Rs. 4,656-7 is entered as having been paid in on 29th April. In the bank pass book, under date 2nd November 1866, I find the amount credited in all is only Rs. 8,000; and in the office bank account, I find the sum entered. If the sum of Rs. 5,173-5 had been received as per cheque (exhibit C.), it should have been paid into the bank on that day and appeared in my pass book under date as having been so paid. It does not appear by my pass book that that amount was paid in then or at any other time. On reference to my office rough cash book, under date 2nd November 1866, I find that a sum of Rs. 8,000 is entered as paid to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Administrator General. On that day, by reference to the same cash book, I find that a sum of Rs. 10,709-8 was received to the credit of Dr. J. Don. No other sum was entered as credited to any estate that day. There must therefore have been a balance of over Rs. 2,000 left for office purposes that day. No sum of Rs. 170 is entered in my cash book as paid in that day, nor has any sum of Rs. 3-5 paid in that day, nor has either of those sums been paid in since to the credit of the estate referred to in my evidence or any of them.

A number of clerks were then examined in support of these depositions, the cross-examination of all being reserved, and the case was then adjourned till Monday first.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—19TH JANUARY.

(Before R. H. Sнowell, Esq.)

Theft.—John Gilbert, a Seedee, was charged with stealing a bag containing Rs. 9-5-7 belonging to Jeewanjee Cursetjee, shroff, and was on conviction sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

The Spectral Axe at the Tower.—In these days we have no illusions left—not even ghosts. A correspondent sends us an explanation of the spectral axe at the Tower, which is, we are sorry to say, shockingly simple and prosaic. There is, it seems, in one of the towers of that fortress a peculiar old loophole, somewhat resembling in shape the capital letter T with the arms shortened. This loophole is in the wall of a closet, outside which there is another wall. When the outer wall is in shadow, and the gas lighted in the closet, a light is thrown on to the outer wall through the loophole, which, from its peculiar shape, makes the thrown light bear a resemblance to a battle-axe.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Dreadful Tragedy.—The journals of Milan publish accounts of a fearful crime at Ballabio. A resident, named Santino Gonetti, was seated at home one evening with his sister Maddalena and his niece Carolina, when five or six individuals rushed into the house, poniarded the men, who fell dead at their feet, and wounded the young girl; the woman Maddalena was spared on promising secrecy. The murderers then ransacked the house and carried off a sum of about 7,000 fr. Six men, of whom three are brothers, have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in this tragedy; the others are a peasant and his son, in whose possession has been found a considerable sum of money, for which they cannot give a satisfactory account.

CRICKET MATCH.

A match at cricket between the Civilians of the Bombay Cricket Club and the Army and Navy was played on the Esplanade on Tuesday. Only one innings a side was played the wickets not being pitched till about noon. The Civilians went first to the bat and ere they left it ran up a score of 186. Gibson and Cameron went first in, and 47 had been scored before the former was bowled out, with the respectable score of 22. Cameron made some beautiful play, his score including 1 six, 2 fives, 6 fours, 8 threes and 8 twoes. He saw eight of his side numbered amongst those that had held the bat that day but at last he was caught out by Stock. The only other Civilians who went beyond the single figures were Ackworth, who made 15, and Collins who had 11 and stood not out. The wickets fell, one for 47, two for 61, three for 84, four for 91, five for 126, six for 141, seven for 142, eight for 153, nine for 172, and ten for 186. The Army and Navy made a disheartening commencement. The first wicket fell with the first ball, and the second to Elmore's third. But after these summary disposals the Army and Navy plucked up a bit; Wilson scored 31 and Long 11. But the day was not for them; there was only another double (Brooke's score) and the third wicket fell for 43, the fourth for 47, fifth for 48, sixth for 54, seventh for 64, eighth for 74, ninth for 79, and the tenth for 86 leaving a snug "deficit"—though that is possibly not a cricket phrase—of 100. There were a number of visitors in the course of the day. Several fine catches were made in the course of the match; the fielding was not up to mark, but the bowling was good,—Elmore's was capital. We append a copy of the score:—

Civilians.

J. Gibson, Esq.	b Stock	22
C. A. W. Cameron, Esq.	c Stock b Long	103
J. Oliver, Esq.	b Stock	4
F. J. Oliphant, Esq.	c Stock b Long	7
J. S Elmore, Esq.	c Long b Stock	7
F. B. W. Ackworth, Esq.	b Knapp	15
W. H. Osler, Esq.	c Young b Long	4
J. Dodds, Esq.	b Knapp	1
A. B. Chalmers, Esq.	b Long	0
H. M. Collins, Esq.	not out	11
A. J. Kinloch, Esq.	c Wilson b Stock	9
	Byes	2
	Leg Byes	1
		186

Army and Navy.

H. E. Thompson, Esq., R. N.	b Elmore	0
E. R. B. Stevens, Esq., R. N.	b Elmore	0
E. H. Wilson, Esq.	run out	31
W. J. Long, R. N.	b Elmore	11
Dr. Knapp	b Elmore	4
Lieut. Beadle, R. N.	l. b. w., b Dodds	0
Captain Stock	c Oliphant b Dodds	8
Lieut. Young, R. N.	c and b Elmore	5
G. Brooke, Esq., R. N.	c Oliphant b Elmore	11
Lieut Beadle, 2nd Queens	run out	5
Lieut. G. White, R. N.	not out	3
	Byes	4
	Wides	2
	No Balls	2
		86

THE MAHOMEDAN DEFAMATION CASE.

Yesterday the adjourned hearing of the charges of libel brought by a Moulvie, came on before Mr. Nana Morojee in the Fort Police Court. The prosecutor is Moulvie Kheyroodin, a Soonie Moulvie, engaged at the Anaski Musjid in First Memonwada street, and he charges one Abdool Gunnee with defamation, by having published three placards of a defamatory nature affecting the character and position of the prosecutor.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, appeared for the prosecution, and Dr. Barton, instructed by Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, was counsel for the defence.

Ayoob Hussan was first examined by Mr. Starling, and he spoke to having seen two papers, one in Guzerathi and the others in Hindustance, posted as the witnesses on the previous day had spoken to. He read the paper over; and give his opinion that were the matters set forth therein true, of course they would injure the prosecutor's character.

Ebrahim Jan Ahmed, a private tutor of English, deposed that he knew the defendant and had told him, on seeing and reading the papers before they were posted that it was not advisable to post the papers as they were libellous. Defendant replied that he did not care.

Nizamoodeen Hajee Ahmed, schoolmaster, deposed that he knew the defendant and that he had brought him one of the papers to read and keep. He had a batch with him at the time in reference to the Moulvie. Were the matters in the paper true they would injuriously effect the character of defendant.

Hajee Tar Mahomed also spoke to the publication of the papers, and gave similar opinion as to the effect of the statements if true.

Dr. Barton here said he had to ask for on adjournment of this case to see whether something could not be done towards a settlement.

Mr. Starling replied that he would object to such a step.

Dr. Barton said that nevertheless he would ask an adjournment, and he would, if he could, put an end to this case. Here were these two men going on with a fight regarding religious matters, spending their money in that way, and he was sure His Worship would sympathise with his proposal.

The Magistrate remarked that if Dr. Barton could bring about a settlement of this case, he would look upon him as doing a very great good to the Mahomedan community in general.

Dr. Barton said he saw the effects last Sessions of a man persisting in wrongdoing, and he asked for an adjournment of this case in order that he might see the solicitor—a respectable member of the Mahomedan community—who was instructing him in it, to ascertain whether something could not be brought about to get a settlement between these two men. He thought His Worship would sympathize with him.

The Magistrate—I think it is desirable to get the parties to agree if possible.

Dr. Barton—It might be done in one day.

Mr. Starling—I think it desirable to take the evidence of the witnesses who are here. It cannot affect the case in any way, good or bad, and I should take the evidence of the witnesses who are here—three or four short ones. Of course it is within the limits of possibility that no settlement can be come to.

Dr. Barton—That evidence may have an ill effect.

Mr. Starling—We have no objection to an adjournment except of those witnesses who are here to-day.

The Magistrate—They cannot take up much time.

Mr. Starling—No; and their evidence may be useful, for if the defendant see the strength of the case against him, it may hasten a settlement of the case.

Three other witnesses then gave corroborative evidence as to the publication of the papers, and the injurious effect on the defendant of the statements therein, if true.

The case was then adjourned for a week, the Magistrate remarking that it must be disposed of one way or another by the next Criminal Sessions.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

The prizes were distributed to the Birmingham Volunteer Corps by Lord Napier, in the Town-hall, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 22. Before distributing the prizes, Lord Napier said—Birmingham Rifle Volunteers, it has given me great pleasure to come to Birmingham in order to be present and assist in distributing the prizes which you have won this evening. I cannot say too much in favour of the volunteer movement. You have assumed a position of great importance in the country. Your country has placed arms in your hands, and has said, "To you we entrust the defence of our home and our hearths." (Applause.) Besides that position of national importance, individually I think you have assumed also a higher position in society, inasmuch as you have taken duties upon yourselves which involve considerable sacrifice. I am aware that you must incur considerable sacrifices in order to perfect yourselves as volunteers; but I don't consider these sacrifices impossible. It happened to me some years ago to have a very large civil establishment, and they asked me to give them a whole holiday every Saturday. Well, it was very hard to do this, because I had to give the Government work; but I said to them, "If you will come an hour earlier every morning for five days, you shall have the whole of the sixth day to yourselves." They did that, and I found that the work was not diminished, and that they could have the Saturday and the Sunday to themselves. (Applause.) I think, perhaps, a great many gentlemen in the volunteers might practice the same, and eke out a few more days for drill and rifle practice than they think themselves able to do; but while giving this advice I do not in the least underrate the great sacrifices you must have made hitherto. Still, I think you will find it an advantage if you do not be discouraged, but persevere in this honourable course you have undertaken. A vote of thanks to the distinguished General having been moved by Colonel Ratcliff, seconded by Sir C. B. Adderley, Lord Napier in the course of his reply said—It was due to himself to say that he placed himself in a more humble position among the generals of the British nation than those gentlemen were pleased to accord him. (Applause.) It had been a great gratification and honour to his lordship to be invited to distribute the prizes. He had been very pleased to see the honourable place which the officers and non-commissioned officers held in the matter of winning the prizes, and he could say honestly, that he had seldom seen a smarter and nicer set of soldiers than those who had come before him that evening. He was very sorry that the season did not permit him to see the regiment out; but if he might take those who had been before him that evening as a sample, he might congratulate it upon its soldier-like equipment and appearance. He should be very glad if permitted at some future time to see the regiment in the field, and he was sure that the number of prizes which had been won gave him fair ground for believing that the regiment was proficient in its other duties and exercises. (Loud cheers).

RECENT INSPECTION OF THE UNOPEN PORTION OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY TO JUBBULPOOR.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Railway Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Department; dated 20th December 1869.

In continuation of my letter No. 1891, dated 5th October 1869, I am directed to forward copy of a report by the Consulting Engineer on his recent inspection of the unopen portion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Jubbulpoor, and to state that the portion of the Railway from Jubbulpoor to Gurrawara is not likely to be in a fit state to open for traffic much before the date fixed for the through opening from Bombay. A large number of sleepers have to be put in, and a considerable quantity of ballast must be spread before the line can be pronounced safe for passenger traffic.

The sleepers have all been procured, but have to be conveyed where they are wanted, and some girder tops have also to be fixed. An engine is running through to Gurrawara now with materials for the line west of that place, but this engine will have to be stopped soon to permit of bridges being completed.

THE LAYING OF THE PERSIAN GULF CABLE.

The following, though not exactly news, may still have some interest as an official precis of intelligence communicated to the press by the Government of India:—

"Major Champain, the Assistant Director-in-Chief in the Indo-European Telegraph Department, reports, through the Bombay Government, the return to that port of the ships recently employed in laying the second Persian Gulf cable between Jaskh and Bushire. The work has been carried out with the most thorough success and in far less time than was anticipated.

The cable was stowed on the vessels the Tweed and the Calcutta. The Tweed towed, by the Dacca, proceeded direct to Jaskh, which place was reached on October 25th. The Calcutta, in tow of the Earl Canning, made its way to Lingeh, the port nearest to the spot where the Tweed's stock of cable would be expended.

Lieutenant Stiffe, Mr. Hirz, and a staff of signallers from the Persian Gulf Telegraph Establishment reached Jaskh on the 26th from Kurrachee in the Amberwitch, bringing in tow a steam barge for laying the shore ends, for transhipment of stores and other service. A trench had previously been dug from the Jaskh Telegraph Office to the spot selected for landing the shore end, a distance of about 500 yards; and a large party of workmen from the Public Works Department were in readiness to assist in dragging the cable from the barge and laying it in the trench. On the morning of the 27th, the barge was brought alongside the Tweed, and sufficient cable was coiled on to her to reach from the ship to the shore and from the shore to the office, altogether about 1,000 yards. The barge steamed away to the shore, paying out cable as she went, landed the end, and by 3 P.M. the cable ship Tweed was in direct communication with the Jaskh office.

Meanwhile Lieutenant Stiffe had started in the Amberwitch, and laid down buoys to mark the direction which the Dacca and Tweed were to follow.

These two vessels left Jaskh on the afternoon of October 27th, and by the evening of the 29th the Tweed's section of the cable, 240½ miles, was completed. At a point nearly south of Gay's Island, the end was sealed and buoyed, and the vessel proceeded to the rendezvous at Lingeh.

The Tweed had been able to pay out cable at the rate of from three to four, and sometimes even between six and seven knots an hour. The weather was calm, the cable came up from the tanks easily and well, and the machinery worked faultlessly. The arrangement for carrying out the work were excellent in all respects. As soon as the staff, baggage, and apparatus could be moved from the Tweed to the Calcutta, the empty vessel left for Bombay in tow of the Earl Canning, while the Calcutta, towed by the Dacca, started for the buoy off Gay's Island.

Lieutenant Stiffe in the Amberwitch had preceded them to this point, and picked up the cable end. The other end was passed to him from the Calcutta, and that vessel then steamed away towards Bushire, leaving him to complete the joint and catch it up during the night.

All went well till about 300 miles from Jaskh had been paid out, when a sudden squall set in from the north-west and created the utmost confusion, driving the vessels rapidly astern. Finding that cable was being paid out very fast, and knowing that there was more to spare, it was decided that it was best to cut and buoy it, which operation was safely effected during the height of the storm.

The vessels sustained no injury, and early on the following morning, when the gale had quite abated, they returned to the buoy, and the operation of splicing had again to be effected on board the Amberwitch. On the afternoon of that day, another violent squall came on accompanied by a terrific thunder-storm. In the evening again a third squall swept over the vessels. This time, however, the vessels were prepared and sustained no injury, although one of them was struck by lightning. The pitching of the Calcutta brought a fearfully heavy strain to bear upon the cable, but no accident of any kind occurred, except indeed the loss of a small steam cutter, which had to be cut adrift during the first squall. Before sunset, on the 3rd November, the end of the cable was buoyed off Bushire, and the next three days were spent in submerging the shore end which had to be very carefully laid clear of the original line. By the evening of the 6th November, the whole length of 502½ miles had been paid out, everything was complete and perfect, and Bushire in full communication with Jaskh by the new as well as by the old cable.

The new India-rubber cable gives most wonderful insulation, and has been laid without the smallest sign of a fault."

THE CROPS IN OUDH.

From H. B. Harington, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oudh, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Calcutta,—dated Lucknow, the 24th December 1869.

In continuation of my letter No. 3222, dated 24th July last, I am directed to submit copy of the annexed letter from the Financial Commissioner, showing that the khurreef harvest was moderate, but that an abundant rubbee is anticipated.

From Colonel L. Barrow, C. B., Financial Commissioner of Oudh, to the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh,—dated the 21st December 1869.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, upon the agricultural prospects of the province as they now appear.

After the gloomiest anticipations in regard to the autumn crops, the expectation grew upon most of us that a plentiful khurreef might yet be gathered in. This hope has not altogether been realized. In the earlier reports submitted by district officers, there was a tendency to incline towards a sanguine view, and the khurreef or aghani crops were represented as good, but later experience and the actual results of the harvest show that we may now assume that the autumn crops have resulted in an outturn varying from 8 annas to 12 annas.

As to the rubbee prospects nothing could be more promising as far as we have gone. It does not appear that land has been anywhere unsown for want of seed, though the Commissioner of Fyzabad speaks of the seed put into the ground by some cultivators as 20 per cent. under the ordinary quantity; and the impression entertained by some officers is, that the area under cultivation this year exceeds that hitherto known. Some officers report that the cultivators have had difficulty in procuring seed, *i.e.*, have had to pay heavily for it. But it is a sufficient indication that seed, as a rule, was procured; that few came forward to accept the taccavee advances offered under the authority of the Chief Commissioner, although the sanction was received in time for late sowings, and was in a few instances availed of.

It is to be feared that the poorer classes, other than cultivators, suffer considerably from the high prices that still rule for all kinds of agricultural produce. Those connected with agriculture necessarily benefit by this condition of the market, and as high prices compensate for a short crop, landlords should experience little difficulty in realizing their rents and paying their revenue.

Happily, however, for the community at large there has been some fall in prices, as the accompanying statement of average shows, and when the drain upon the province from without has moderated, when the autumn crops have fully entered the markets, and when the coming rubbee is more assured, we may hope to see prices once more reduced to normal rates without injury to the agriculturists and to the material comfort of other classes.

The extent to which Oudh has been indented upon for grain during the past year is shown by the fact that the known exports exceed the imports by 3,993,663 maunds, thus:—

Exports	Mds.	4,973,810
Imports	"	980,247
Excess exports	"	3,993,663

and I use the term "known exports," because, while your system of registering traffic is, as at present, in a rudimentary condition, it is extremely doubtful whether all traffic is registered as it should be.

THE PRESS ON THE WILSON-CLARK ROW.

The *Daily Examiner* says that a glance at the names of those who voted will show that, had it not been for the votes of the native Justices, Mr. Hogg's resolution, calling upon Mr. Clark for an apology, would have been thrown out by an overwhelming majority. If Mr. Clark refuse to apologize, or to consider himself bound in any way by the resolution of Tuesday last (11th), what is to be the next act in the municipal farce? Will the Chairman move at the next meeting for Mr. Clark's dismissal, a proposition which Mr. Wilson ought, for consistency's sake, to second? But the Justices may not care to lose their engineer, merely because he holds extreme opinions regarding the character of an editor, and we suspect there are several Justices who, though voting with Mr. Wilson on Tuesday, will not vote for the extreme measure against Mr. Clark—not that they admire Mr. Wilson less, but that they value the services of Mr. Clark more.

The *Indian Daily News* compares the Justices who voted against Mr. Hogg's motion to "a basket of eels wriggling in indescribable contortions" to find a comfortable place without the possibility of finding it. Colonel Hyde, "it is just possible, might be influenced purely by his love of order in taking the Chairman to task, for he is great on points of order—when it suits him." Mr. Roberts, "with that intense egotism which is so fatal to his usefulness," introduced his own personal grievances and disputes with the Chairman and Mr. Smith. Mr. Dove entered the lists, but "neither with wisdom of the serpent nor with the harmlessness of his ornithological namesake." Mr. Knight, though evidently condemning what had taken place, was not insensible to the claims and duties of friendship. "Major Fenwick appeared in his usual character as buffoon." "When he has no argument or information, he has a common stock of stale jokes and second-hand ridicule, which he is never slow to employ." Mr. Schalch has not often favoured the Justices with his presence since he wore the municipal crown; and it is almost a pity that he should have appeared once more on the scene of his former glories. "He meant well, probably; and that is as much as can be said of him." His utter confusion of ideas and names may account for his illogical speech—much as on former occasions, when a minstrel told a dream, in which

"Schalch became Roberts, and Roberts Schalch;
And the Bishop seemed to say,
That the Mutah port will cost lakhs and lakhs
And be very far away."

The *Englishman* commends to Mr. Wilson's special consideration a facetious article in the last number of *Punch*, headed "Gems from American Mines." Here are a few of the so-called gems. "Poker Pattison leaves his club. The club is as well as could be expected, and we have not heard that any of the spoons are missing." "President Grant uses cold cream after shaving. He will not eat hard-boiled eggs. But this is a free country, and men may do as they like." "The Signore Sallibetti blew up considerably behind the scenes last night. Four carpenters fainted at her language. Sam Davis did not, but then he was raised where they talk like that." "Here," writes the supposed reporter, "here we were cowhided. Details to-morrow." Observe how calmly, and as a matter of course, the cow-hiding is accepted. The details are promised for the morrow, as if it were a Christmas-box he was going to present to his readers. Here we see the advantages of a humble position and a lowly mind. Had this worthy gentleman been a Justice of the Peace and "*coram*," and able to write himself *armigero*—like all his successors gone before him"—had he been, in short, a Justice Shallow, he would probably have made a fuss about the insult offered to his dignity and appealed for redress to his chairman. How much simpler and nobler was his conduct. Opposing a *front de bœuf* to the cow-hide, he accepts with gratitude the reward of his plain-speakenness, and then sits down to pen another paragraph at the rate of three half-pence a line, thankful for small mercies, and popping his dignity into his "cketspo," as the *Indian Daily News* would say.

(*Calcutta Examiner*, January 15.)

If the public have not already heard enough about the dispute between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Clark, they may like to know that Mr. Wilson applied yesterday for a summons against Mr. Clark for using language calculated to cause a breach of the peace. Mr. Wilson seems determined that his satisfaction shall be as complete as a plurality of tribunals can make it.

CALCUTTA GOSSIP.

The amount of excitement into which Calcutta was thrown during the recent visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the extreme dulness which has set in since the departure of that illustrious visitor is but a natural consequence.

As regards the result of the Duke's visit it must be admitted that it was in every respect successful. The manner in which the whole of the arrangements sketched out by His Excellency the Viceroy were carried out, leaves no doubt that an important political object has been attained, in impressing upon the mind of native princes and chiefs the true position and power of the Viceroy and Governor-General, and in showing them how a British nobleman understands to exercise hospitality, in honour of one of the royal princes of England. Of what they were going to see at Calcutta, none of the native chiefs and princes had probably the remotest conception, but the splendour that surrounded everything done by the Viceroy, many of them admit to have surpassed all expectation, and several have already taken steps to imitate on a small scale what they have seen in the capital. Thus the Maharajah of Jeypore bought the beautiful illumination devices, which were sold a few days ago by Messrs. Cohn Feilman & Co. Another prince has purchased a splendid carriage with four horses, to be driven *a la Daumont*; whilst a third has secured as many of the transparencies as he could to illuminate his own palace. One of the minor rajahs has applied to Government for permission to drive a carriage and four, and has been told that there was no prohibition against any one doing so, with which however the Rajah is not satisfied, as he thinks that without a written permission from Government, his ambition might be checked by the Collectors of the district, who would not like to be outdone by a native gentleman.

It would be almost a marvel if, after all that the Australian papers stated, and if, notwithstanding the admirable conduct of the Prince himself during his stay amongst us, he were allowed to depart without some gossip being circulated at his expense. The most absurd among these rumours is, that one of the native chiefs presented his Royal Highness with a magnificent diamond ring worth Rs. 70,000, and that the Prince accepted it without making a return present to the Chief, who is very indignant at what he considers a marked slight. We do not believe a word of it; but if it were true, and the chief alleged to have presented the ring expected immediately to receive a *quid pro quo*, we should say, "serve him right." As regards presents, it may be a question whether it would not be more judicious to decline all, especially in a country like India, where it has been the custom for years for princes to make presents to the Governor-General and receive as nearly as possible an equivalent in return; but when a chief offers a present with the express expectation of receiving an immediate acknowledgment, it deprives the gift of its chief merit, and looks more like a barter, in which one of the parties is sure to be dissatisfied.

Mr. Brock, the pyrotechnist of Cremorne and Sydenham celebrity, has arrived in Calcutta; but, though too late for treating the public to one of his great displays during the stay of the Duke and of the numerous other distinguished visitors, he is still likely to have full scope for the exercise of his artistic talents. He has already been engaged by the Rajah of Hutwa at a cost of Rs. 6,000, and thence he proceeds to Bombay, where he is to arrange for a great pyrotechnic exhibition on the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. to that Presidency; and it is very probable that his services will be engaged for a similar purpose by the Ceylon Government.

The legal profession of Calcutta has to deplore the loss of one of the lucrative appointments hitherto always held by some local barrister or solicitor. It is stated that the Government have conferred the office of Solicitor to Government upon a member of the legal profession at Bombay, and that the fortunate gentleman is to join his appointment without delay. We hear that the change has been made not in consequence of any dissatisfaction given by the present incumbent, but on the ground that the appointment should be open to all, and not be an heir-loom held by one firm, and descending from one partner to an other. It is hoped that the Bank of Bengal will imitate the example, for at present a seat in the direction seems to be held exclusively by a few firms, whose partners follow in rotation as vacancies occur.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal*, Jan. 15.

It is commonly supposed that the amount of illumination obtained from gas is in exact proportion to the quantity of gas consumed. The investigations of Professor Silliman, of New York, however, go to show that the amount of illumination is increased far more in proportion to the gas expended if it increases according to the square of the volume of gas. Thus, if twice the quantity of gas be burned the illumination ought to be improved fourfold. If thrice the quantity of gas be used, the illumination ought to be nine times better. Professor Silliman is said to be the sole authority as yet for these conclusions, but he has a high reputation in science, and no doubt his experiments will be rigidly tested.

BANGALORE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

IN THE JUDICIAL ASSISTANT'S COURT.

[Before Captain Shaw.]

Bangalore, January 13th, 1870.

Welsh *vs.* Burford.

This case was heard in the above Court yesterday. Mr. J. O. Wright appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. S. Smith for the defence.

The first witness examined was Miss Angelica Welsh, the plaintiff. Her evidence was to the following effect:—

I know plaintiff, and remember October last. On the 20th I saw defendant at my father's house. I saw him on the two following days during his stay: he made a proposal of marriage to me asking if I had any objection to marry him. I said no, and accepted him. We afterwards went on that day to the photographer's—Mr. Boezinger—to have our likenesses taken. The photo was taken with me sitting on his knee. He then tapped me on my back and said that from that day I was his; and remarked that if my father refused his consent he would have a transit ready, and take me to Kingerry where a priest would be waiting to marry us. He was so much in love that he said he would run away with me. He asked me what was my fortune. I told him I did not know. He said he hoped it would be a better one than my sister got, and that he would take me respectably to Mysore, and keep a dogcart, a phaeton and a coach. He put a ring on my finger and told me to keep it as an engagement ring. This is the ring. This was on the 21st. On the 22nd I saw him at Mr. Furburgh's house. He said that Mr. and Mrs. Dalton, my brother and sister-in-law, were against the match because he drew a larger salary than they did, and that if there were any disturbance I was to write to him, which I did on the 23rd. He did not reply. He stated that he had been twice in love, and that a match between him and a young lady at Mysore—Miss West—had been broken off. This young lady had a ring of his which he meant to get back and give to me (plaintiff). He told me not to send a photo to my father, but that on his arrival at Mysore he would send in a formal application. My father was out in the districts at the time. Defendant has not sent the application to my knowledge.

Cross-examined—I shall be 16 next March. I believed all defendant told me—every word. Mr. Furburgh spoke to me first on the 21st—about half an hour before defendant spoke. No one was present on the latter occasion. Defendant spoke in the hall. I did not ask papa; I accepted him on the spot. I knew him from a little child. We went to Boezinger's at 12. The gentlemen had liquor for breakfast—vermouth and brandy. Defendant asked my mother's permission to marry me. Mr. Burford asked me to sit on his lap. I felt shy, but Mr. Furburgh said there was no harm as we were engaged. This is the photo. Mr. Burford put his hand on my shoulder, and seated me on his right leg. After that we all went to the Lalbagh, then to Furburgh's, and then home at 8 o'clock, where we had a game called "ring play." We procured the ring from the servant. I never wrote to inform my father of my engagement. Mr. Cottrell breakfasted with us on the 21st and 22nd at Mr. F's. He did not propose a toast. Defendant parted with me on the 22nd in presence of others, when he merely shook hands. In a private interview he kissed and embraced me. He gave the ring to me in private and put it on my finger. I believed in the engagement, till Mr. Burford wrote and denied it. I wrote him the letter produced on the 23rd.

Bangalore, 23rd October 1869.

My dear Johnny,—Here I sit down to write these few lines to you, hoping this will meet you in good health, but for myself I do not feel well at all this morning through sadness.—My dear Johnny, Mr. and Mrs. Dalton are frightening the life of me and mama for taking our photos. I think Billy has written to papa about me, therefore dear do write a few lines to papa directly. Here I am darling from morning to this very moment, shedding tears of sorrow—as soon as you receive this letter do let me have a few lines if you are going to write to papa soon—you will soon hear that I will be found a dead corpse in some tank, do not consider for a moment darling to leave me in a lurch here. I will conclude dear for the present with my sweet love and kisses to you dear.—I remain dear, to be ever your most beloved and affectionate, Angelica.

My Dear Johnny,—I don't suppose you will like to see me and mama to be driven out of the house on account of you my dear—just write a few lines to papa in spite of everybody.—Yours beloved, Angelica.

My Dear Johnny.—Do not stay half an hour but write to Pa and me directly, (Signed.) Angelica.

I have never been photographed before. Mr. Boezinger arranged our dresses.

Mrs. Welsh's evidence was then given, and in addition to the above, she stated that she gave her consent to the photograph being taken. When defendant told her he wished to marry her daughter, she said all right. And on again speaking to him, he said that his word was sufficient, and he would send an application in handwriting to Mr. Welsh.

Cross-examined—The conversation took place in Mr. Furburgh's house and in her mother's bed-room. Her daughter and Mrs. F. were present. Is defendant's godmother. So far as she was concerned, she gave her consent to the marriage. She considered her consent sufficient. Would have allowed defendant to marry her daughter without asking her husband Mr. Welsh first. He gave his consent after his return from Chickaballapoor, about eight days after defendant proposed.

Mr. Furburgh's evidence went to show that his wife had had some conversation with defendant about being a bachelor, and that he (defendant) made up his mind to settle in life between 7 and 11 of the 30th October, and wished to have the young lady's photo. He, witness, told him he would set a good example and take his wife on his knee while defendant could take Angelica on his. Mr. Burford promised to pay for the photo. Three copies were taken, one for Mr. Welsh, one for him (witness), and one for defendant which was sent to him on the 23rd October. The answer to it was produced in Court—

Mysore, 30th October, 1869.

My Dear Brother.—In thanking you and sister for your affectionate kindness towards me as if I were your child rather than a brother, I cannot say how deeply I feel obliged to you. I regret I can see no way of making myself happy nor of complying with what sister suggested, namely, to apply for Miss W. I have written to her brother-in-law to save her and Mr. W. from any trouble or annoyance from the old gentleman, for I knew that self and sister may be blamed. Do not think for a moment that I at all expect to get a better young lady—for from it, not in the intention of marrying one here. I have got hard work and hard study to get up in Mathematics and Electricity for my next promotion and must relinquish all thoughts of marrying for 2 or 3 years to come. What folly to form an engagement now and so early. And therefore forgive me for varying from your kind suggestion—most men may jump at having a rich father-in-law but I depend upon myself and cannot think of marrying. You know the hard and incessant travelling I have got, and imagine all the trouble of a family. Your own good sense will point out the remainder, so I will say no more. I have a deal of much business. I post the enering by this day's post for sister. With my loves and regards to all,—Yours affectionately, John Burford.

Tell mama that she has no reason to abuse me now, and let me know T. B. if you hear from the Dickens. I fear you have forgotten them. I

LECTURE BY FATHER HYACINTHE.

On the 9th Dec. the Academy of Music, New York, was crowded by a large and brilliant audience assembled to hear a lecture from Father Hyacinthe, in aid of the funds of the French Benevolent Society. On rising to speak the lecturer was greeted with a perfect storm of applause, by which he seemed to be sensibly affected. After surveying the immense audience before him he spoke as follows :

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I, too, require to give some explanation of my presence here to-night. I came to seek in this country a few weeks of repose between the struggles of yester eve and those of the morrow. I came resolved to be silent ; I came to behold that grand nature bearing an impress of the Deity, the more profound as the hand of man is less apparent upon it. I came to look upon that young and vigorous nation, which if it weakens not will realize in the future the greatest and the last intentions of God on the earth. I came here to listen, and not to speak. It happened, however, that in this cosmopolitan city I found France, and was appealed to by charitable men in behalf of suffering France. The members of the Société Française de Bienfaisance asked me to come to aid (now that a severe winter is about to set in) my suffering compatriots in New York. The French population in this great city is not numerous, but its memories are many and glorious. Since the time of Washington and Lafayette no cloud has darkened the friendship of the two countries they respectively represent. I should have shown but a slender sympathy for France had I not responded to the appeal made to me on behalf of its suffering children. This will account for my presence before you this evening. I have to claim your indulgence on account of my voice. That I have to do so is to some extent your fault, or at least that of your climate. There are very excellent things here, but the sudden changes of weather are not among them. The temperature of this day is a case in point. Providence, however, has restored to me a streamlet of voice. I would gladly, had I been able, have placed all of it at your disposal. The question I would speak on to-night is one of the most important, yet one of the least understood. I speak of Charity. The movement of Life is, however, the real subject of my lecture, and charity a subsidiary element. In this practical age science is studied for its application to the practical purposes of life, rather than for its own excellence. The fact *par excellence* is truth, and from this comes the great question—Of what use is it for man to conquer the universe if he loses his soul—his life? It is a grand thing for this great continent to be governed by the people, but it is a greater thing for a man to be governed by his conscience. But before proceeding further let me define the meaning I attach to the expression the Movement of Life. The old scholastics, after Aristotle, referred to life as a movement—*vita in motu*. In each movement three parts are discernible—the point of departure, the line traversed, and the point of arrival. It is thus in life. The motive power in life is the heart —a more imperative, impulsive power than the conscience, from which, however, it is not to be separated. I have the right so to speak—I, a priest of Jesus Christ, addressing you. Guard thine own heart ; every man hath his own heart in his keeping. The three principal powers of the soul and the body are the reason, the senses, and the heart. Neither of the first two mentioned are real powers. By the senses man is assimilated to the brute creation, and sometimes degraded below its level. By reason, he is assimilated to the angels. He reasons on truth under a dim shadow, while the heavenly hosts behold it in all its full radiance. Nothing, however, is more exclusively, more essentially human than the heart, for man cannot live or find any permanent principle that will inspire him in life without its aid. I have loved, and still love, ideas, but I have never found in them absolute certainties, or consolations and joys. What is the heart ? It is the flesh ; it is man himself. God commands blood and life. Moses said : "The soul is the blood." The heart is almost the man, for in it all motion in life commences and ends. It is the first organ awaking to life in the infant in the mother's womb ; it is the last that beats on the death-bed. The material heart is the image of the moral heart. And the heart is love, the power of loving. Man is not a thought, a sentiment, but he is love. This love is the source of all moral acts, for in every man you will find a good or a bad love, the weight of which will decide his after-life. St. Augustine has said ; "My love is my weight ; where it bears me, thither I go." I may recite to you a German legend I have heard : it deals with a young man in love. He is sketching an admirable landscape. Behind him is the fiend in human semblance, watching his every movement. Satan, after watching him for awhile, cries to the youth : "You are in love." "And how do you know that ?" replies the youth. "I can see it." The fiend was right. Love expresses itself by means the most foreign to it. In man it is, as I before said, at the root of every act—the heart is at the foundation of all. Let us then be men of heart. Let us bear our hearts into civil life, into social life, into domestic life. Let us be men of heart in city and in state. Let us love country, family, loyalty, probity. Let us love the Church of Christ, but not as the church of any particular sect. Let us respect the letter, but not as an extinguisher—the letter kills, the spirit gives life. (Loud applause.) Let us then, I repeat, start as men of heart. Your great poet, Longfellow, whose acquaintance it was my great privilege to make a few days ago, has written in one of his verses—the force of which is but poorly rendered in French—lines which have been my motto through life :

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate.
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labour and to wait."

(Tremendous applause.) Now I would speak of the direction to be given to life, and of the region it should traverse. We have often heard of two roads open before man, each diverging from the other. Humanity has hesitated between the two for centuries. Shall heaven or earth be chosen ? Shall man give to his existence an ipulse that will separate him from the world that bears him and tear it from all that the Creator has made its basis—family, affections, interests, relationships, or shall he cast away all idea of loving heaven, and concentrate upon earth his faith, his hope, his love ? Man, I say, hesitates between the two roads, and the most rash rush to one or the other. Materialists say that heaven is nothing, and see but the earth, giving themselves to that dust which forms our planet, and to that troublous and fleeting hour, life. Mystical minds (and no one respects earnest minds more than I do), false mystical minds set aside all earthly duties and enjoyments—change life into an aspiration toward heaven, instead of striving to merit that heaven. They seek to scale their way into heaven in hot haste. Now, my experience has convinced me that between these two roads there is a third opened for the greatest moral and religious progress man can make, and trodden by men who can reconcile heaven and earth—the present life with a future existence—a task to be accomplished in them as it was accomplished by Christ dying on the cross to reconcile the things of heaven to the things of earth. I open the Bible, and I read in it that God made man out of dust, and placed him in a beauteous garden, which, by material toil, he was to care for and cultivate. Then he led before him the animals—(that inferior race which is intended to supply slaves to man)—man, then, the work of God, was the king, the owner, the manager of the universe. The part we have to act now is unchanged. We have to continue in these ages the work of Adam. Instead of a small part of Asia Minor, though, we have a whole planet. God has given us steam and electricity, and distance is annihilated. This globe, I say, is our Eden, and by our labours on it we gain heaven and sanctity. (Applause.) After the first man came family and society. Adam was alone, and God thought it not good that he should be, for He knew what Adam only felt he lacked. "Let there be light," God said, "and light was made, and He beheld it and said it was good ; and He created stars, animals, and plants, and saw that all were very good. But when He made what He adjudged His masterpiece, and the edifice was crowned by man, He perceived His work was incomplete. So God made Adam a companion, and saved him from egotism." Thus was the organization of the family perfected. In modern society celibacy exists for the sake of God ; but this exception, if you make it a rule, is against God and against nature. Celibacy is cowardice if it does not glorify marriage. The Apostles have said marriage is honourable, marriage is spotless before God and men. The great object in view is the reconciliation of Heaven and earth and of the present life with the future, and to secure union on earth. Union in the city, in the nation, and in humanity was the thought of Jesus Christ, who first proclaimed that which the prophets but dimly saw and the Jews never did see. The centuries that will realize this great union of nations have begun. The labour has commenced. Steam and electricity remove all obstacles. Agassiz says the American Continent was the first created ; it will be the last in the fulfilment of the designs of the Creator. A cosmopolitan land—cosmopolitan in the intentions of its founders, in the bloody struggle of its defenders—God has in store for you who peopled it, the accomplishment of admirable results. Northward are the Esquimaux ; southward is Africa. You summon from walled China the unmoving people to dwell amid the moving nation, the stationary to mingle with the progressive ; all impelled by the breath of you, the great humanitarian people. (Great applause.) The foundation of your people is the Bible, the book that speaks of God, the living word of Jesus Christ. In an admirable manifesto from your President, there shines through his words the Christian faith. A belief in Jesus is at the root of this nation. May Jesus Christ protect your country and develop old Europe preparing, amid strife, unity and religious and material prosperity. And when I return, I shall tell Europe that I have found here liberty associated with Christianity, and have been among a people who do not think that to be free they must be parted from God. (Great pplause.)

A New York paper says that although Father Hyacinthe spoke in French, and was not understood by a large portion of the audience, everybody was led away by his voice, his action, and his manner. "It is no exaggeration to say," it adds, "that such a public lecturer as Father Hyacinthe has seldom, if ever, been heard in New York."

To our French friends who are proving by a fresh example every day that they cannot rise above the notion that a duel is a fair method of bringing quarrels to an issue, we commend an anecdote which comes from South America. A rich merchant at Valparaiso, being challenged by an officer to fight a duel, wrote to his adversary the following simple letter :—"I have no desire whatsoever to kill you, and still less do I desire to be killed myself. Here is what I propose. Go to the nearest wood. Choose a tree about as stout as myself, place yourself fifty, thirty, or even fifteen steps from it—just as you like, and then fire bravely on the tree. If you hit it, I will admit that I was in the wrong, and will offer you an apology. In the contrary case, I shall be ready to receive yours." The office laughed, and was disarmed. He invited his adversary to dinner, and—bumper in hand—the reconciliation was agreed upon. This event naturally reminds us that duelling, after all, is but a trial of skill. Why not, therefore, settle it in a manner in which equal skill is required but less danger encountered ? The reason, no doubt, is that in the combat of man against man, confidence and courage are required in addition to skill ; and the person who is in the wrong, having knowledge of the fact, is supposed to become nervous, and in consequence to be defeated. But unfortunately too many people are prone to deny even to themselves that they are in the wrong, and the assurance and presence of mind which attend on victory are as often on the wrong side as on the right.—*Daily News.*

HOW I MADE WAR UPON YOU.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 24.)

I.

This time of the year, with its foggy days and long evenings, recalls to one's memory many old reminiscences, and so did it recall to my memory the high road leading from the heart of Russia to those slaughter-houses called the bastions of Sebastopol. Dull and but little frequented in times of peace, it was alive with traffic at the beginning of the war. Post-houses formerly keeping but a dozen horses had now two or three hundred, but, notwithstanding this, if you had to go to the Crimea in the spring or summer of 1855 without an express warrant, you ran the risk of remaining three or four days at some little steppe-station, awaiting your turn for a pair of wretched hacks, so worn out as to be unable to drag you faster than at a snail's pace. Even the coveted privilege of an express brought no great accession of speed, though it saved you from being detained in a miserable hovel of a station crammed with dusty travellers, who were boarded and lodged with no more regard to comfort than if they had been so many cattle. Officers going to be killed ; civil functionaries going to make their fortune where others were seeking death ; small army contractors only waiting the end of the war to become great lords and rentiers ; Jews always dirty and clothed in rags, with a constant smell of garlic about them, and shaking two black curls which peep out from under their greasy cap—these levers of Russian commerce, engaged in all possible professions, from that of a hawker of matches and soap up to that of a banker and a military spy—composed the heterogeneous society in the midst of which you had to pass whole days waiting to go to another station only three or four hours distant. Great was your luck if the fineness of the weather allowed you to remain out of doors instead of among boxes, cushions, baggage of all descriptions, and people constantly quarrelling about a glass, a cup, or a three-legged chair ; agreeing only to shout the louder in attacking the stationmaster, drinking, swearing, smoking, exhaling an indescribable atmosphere, and showing faces as unacquainted with the use of water as their clothes with that of the brush.

If it did not rain you sat down on a stone by the roadside, and there, at least, breathed fresh air. The panoramas unfolding itself was not much more cheering ; the miseries and atrocities of war showed themselves still plainer ; but, at least, you were not brutalized by the impressions of those wretched details that stifled thought as well as feeling. Long strings of chariots drawn by bullocks, and filled with wounded bound for distant hospitals, passed slowly by. But the unfortunate martyrs, of whom the greatest part seemed to have but few hours to live, filled you with love for mankind, while the inside of the station made you abhor and despise it.

The enormous plain unrolling itself to your view, without the eye being able to rest on a single hill or habitation, formed the whole background of that sad picture. Sometimes you saw a company of recruits, young and awkward, driven like a flock of sheep, going to fill up the thinned regiments. Sometimes it was a gigantic transport of ammunition, of projectiles, of wheat or barley. Sometimes a whole regiment as yet quite sweet, singing merrily when passing a village or a station, but falling into a dead silence on encountering a transport of wounded. Four thousand hands were then raised as one to salute suffering with the sign of the cross. And during the intervals of these *scenes d'ensemble* a messenger bearing imperial orders would hurry past ; a military aristocrat going in a comfortable carriage to begin his career, or returning in a leaden coffin, having ended it ; a surgeon sick from a fever caught in the hospitals ; an old general's young wife enjoying the fashionable romanticism of visiting her husband's battle tent, or an side-de-camp of the Emperor carrying to St. Petersburg an account of the capture of the besieged fortress.

All these—with the exception of the aristocrat in the coffin—brought some news, scattered a few hints, which soon furnished you with an idea of what was taking place on that peninsula which unites in itself all the beauties of Italian nature with all the wildness of the Asiatic steppes.

The road you traversed bore a still deeper tint of misery after you had crossed the Isthmus of Perekop. The Crimean soil, deserted by its natives, the Tartars, presented in its northern parts an aspect of complete devastation. You might pass a dozen *aouls* (Tartarian villages) without meeting a living creature. The roofs and doors of the saklies (hovels) were taken away, lest they might be of use to the Russian soldiers whom the Tartars looked upon as their enemy. The wells, those precious treasures in the arid peninsula, were all destroyed, and in one of them I found the skeleton of a horse. The gravel we carried at the Isthmus, there began a rustic one, fatal to waggons and chariots, of which you found remnants at every step. Horses half dead, and bullocks with bleeding feet, ornamented each side of the road. Lying on the bare soil, they spent their last strength in vain efforts to rise and find some pasture. Those among them which had more courage than others, gone to the neighbourhood infected the air a mile off and served as food for the wandering dogs and clouds of ravens that were not to be scared from the feast they were enjoying by all the uproar of the noisy road.

But let us hasten to the bastions. Let us go speedily through Baktchiseray, the ancient capital of the Crimean khans with its narrow streets, its palace filled with legends of the past and with the sick and wounded of the present ; with its romantic tomb of the beautiful Mary ; with its lofty minarets ; with its handsome Tartar women pretending to hide under their *tchadors*, and showing themselves nevertheless ; with the barbarian cries of street hawkers and the horrible shrieking of their *arbas* (chariots), whose wooden axles groan at every step of the camels that draw them. A few hours more, and we reach the heights of the Belbeck. Look, it is already the last station. Horses abound, but there are no postilions. They ran away since a few bombs fell on the short stage which still remains before reaching Sebastopol. To you or your servant is left the office of coachman. Night is coming on. We hasten as fast as possible to find some resting place. It would be no hardship, however, to sleep in the open air for the night, although dark, as always in the south, it is calm and beautiful. The distant reverberations of the cannonading alone disturb this calmness, and the innumerable falling stars covering the sky above Sebastopol appear all the brighter in the midst of the vast and black void into which we are hurrying.

Fancy a mountainous town divided by a large bay. The southern part, which is the smallest, has hardly any permanent buildings. It is covered with barracks and tents, now forming a temporary town. It is the southern part that comprises Sebastopol properly so called ; it is that part, too, that was besieged. The trenches of the allies nearly formed a semi-circle around it. A little to the right of the centre of these trenches is a mound crowned by an English battery well provided with Armstrong guns, which sent gigantic bombs into the town. Nearly the same kind of missives come periodically from the sea, the united squadrons of the Allies lying along the coast as a support to the left flank of the besieging troops. These are the two culminating points of the line. The rest is occupied by smaller batteries which annoy the town in less imposing, but much more tiresome, continuous, and therefore efficacious way.

The town itself is surrounded by fortifications hastily made with sand and earth, constantly destroyed and as constantly restored. The town has also three or four enormous stone forts designed for harbour protection, and now nearly useless, being constructed along the bay, where no one attacks. Those forts became staff quarters and hospitals. The bay is barricaded by the whole sunken Russian fleet, the masts and hulls of the ships forming artificial reefs. A floating bridge and a few boats keep up the communication between the besieged and the northern side, to which come all the provisions, ammunition, and reinforcements. Those boats and that bridge are constantly damaged by bombs which, having missed the town, fall into the bay, and often kill men before they have seen the ramparts of Sebastopol. Sometimes such bombs fall into large boats loaded with wounded on their way to the hospitals at Belbeck. Not a single scream is heard in such a case. The heavy boat disappears in the twinkling of an eye, with its beds and the dying on them.

This communication with the northern side, and thence with the interior of the country, troublesome as it was, gave to the defence of Sebastopol the reputation of being a miraculous one. It created the possibility of restoring a thrice exterminated garrison of over 40,000 men. Never, or very seldom, was there a want of ammunition. Food abounded even to profusion. The sick and wounded being at all times withdrawn from the town, epidemics never developed themselves. However many were killed to-day, their number was made up to-morrow, and in a few days the faces of these new men were as familiar as those of the old. The garrison never thought, "To-morrow we shall want powder, bread, or men." So there never was a panic ; and that is almost everything for besieged people. We should not count the months of the siege of Sebastopol, and speak of it as a thing almost without parallel in the annals of history. Neither the same ramparts, nor the same garrison, nor the same cannon defended the town throughout the siege. All this was rebuilt and renewed several times. Had the fortress been surrounded on all sides, the siege might not have lasted above, perhaps, three or four months, for the single reason that at the end of this time the first garrison was exterminated. If one is right in admiring anything in this defence, it is only the individual courage of some of the defenders. As for me, when I now reflect, I admire that siege only as one of the most splendid illustrations of the influence external circumstances exercise on the development of human character. A man—that is saying but little—hundreds of men you one day saw cowards were at the end of a week intrepid soldiers. A week more would elapse, and from the survivors there came out heroes. I have seen a young battalion just arrived from the interior, and sent on a bastion to work over night at the damaged fortifications. Unable to stand the fire, it turned back and ran away. Some hours later it was sent again under the escort of a handful of old soldiers, who watched it with levelled bayonets. On the third night the escort had become unnecessary, and some days later I saw soldiers of the same regiment escorting, in their turn, another raw battalion. The greatest idealist must have been convinced at Sebastopol that heroism was there nothing more than a resultant of the habit to danger and the impossibility of avoiding it. I had comrades who never trembled at Sebastopol, and yet were afraid of ghosts, and were ill at ease in a dark room.

The habits I here speak of came to you quite mechanically. The first day I stood at my post the cannonade was slight ; danger pleased me a little ; but in an hour or two I became tired of it, and shuddered every time a bomb flew towards my bastion. The balls acted in a still more powerful manner, for they came unperceived. Towards night the firing grew heavier, and I could not close my eyes, though I was in a blindage, with an old officer of several months' experience, who was trying to show me Sebastopol life under its brightest colours. A few nights later, I was sleeping quite soundly, regardless of the frightful noise made by an old howitzer placed by the side of my blindage. A kindred process was going on within me during the day. We dined about fifty yards from my battery, in a casemate, which could only be reached by passing a rather exposed space. The first day I did not go to dinner at all ; the two following days I ran quickly under the pressure of the idea that it would be perfectly stupid to allow oneself to be killed so prosaically—going to dinner. A few days more, and I no longer ran ; I went with a slow step, fully preoccupied with the important question whether there would be beef or mutton at dinner, for I disliked mutton, and we often had it.

All habits came there in that way. The more a man could discuss questions of beef and mutton, the more useful was he as a critical moment. My stay at Sebastopol was far too short to enable me to make a large list of questions of that kind ; my thoughts were still in the wide world beyond the bay, so I never could place myself side by side with some of those men before whose heroism I willingly bent my head. A Late Enemy.

TROPMANN IN PRISON.

Tropmann again manifests as great indifference to his position as formerly. He appears to have no fear of the scaffold, and has made to his fellow-prisoners the remark—"If I am condemned to death I shall not be executed, as I possess means of committing suicide which no one could prevent me from employing ; I am sure of escaping any watch that may be set on me." Whenever he refers to his crime, he does so in a careless manner without any signs of remorse, and speaks of it as of an affair which did not succeed in consequence of a defective execution. He admits that he derived little profit from the murder—a few thousand francs only. "I wanted the money," he said, "to construct a new weaving loom, which would have been the commencement of my fortune ; I should have invented other machines, and then I should have become rich, very rich. I should have travelled, and there is not a corner of the earth that I would not have visited." He might have been seen on Saturday last from some of the windows at the Palace of Justice, taking his recreation in the small triangular court-yard of the Conciergerie, and playing at chuck-penny with his jailers, or amusing himself, without any apparent anxiety, in jumping over chairs and performing other feats of agility. The *Rappel* states that a physician who has made disorders of the mind his especial study is to visit Tropmann to examine his mental state. This medical man is acting on instructions from M. Lachaud, who apparently intends to adopt the plea of insanity in defence of his client.—*Home Paper.*

CURIOUS QUESTION AS TO INSURANCE.

The decision of the Master of the Rolls in the case of "Atherton v. the British Nation Life Assurance," which was tried in his Court on Tuesday (Dec. 21) is (says a London contemporary) of some importance to the public. In 1856, some years before the British Nation amalgamated with the European, John Rigg, of Liverpool, insured his life for £1,000. He had been given to drinking, and had had *delirium tremens* in 1853, but had got better, and become a teetotaller. In 1856, when he insured his life, one of the questions asked him was, "Are you afflicted with, or subject to, any disease, or of intemperate habits ?" Rigg answered in writing, "None, temperate generally." In 1863 Rigg died, and Mr. Atherton, his executor, to whom he had long before transferred the policy, claimed under it. But Rigg had died of a disease brought on by intemperate habits, and the society therefore refused to pay, and justified the refusal by the plea of collusion and of misrepresentation. The plea of collusion utterly broke down, and the case turned on the *bona fides* of Rigg's answer. That answer was a frank admission that he was occasionally intemperate, and the agent of the office said that when at the time he asked Rigg what he meant by "temperate generally," he laughingly said, "I take a spree sometimes," and the agent made no further inquiries. The society had therefore accepted the premiums from a man who had admitted that he was intemperate occasionally, "took a spree sometimes," and after letting him pay for eight years, and receiving £360 in premiums, sought to set aside the policy on the ground of that intemperance. But, as the Court pointed out, Rigg's qualified answer ought to have put them on their guard at the time, and they should have made further inquiries then. There was neither concealment nor misrepresentation on Rigg's part. He told the society as much as he could be expected to tell them, and they accepted him on the basis of that statement. The Master of the Rolls therefore rightly ordered them to pay the policy money, with interest, and the costs of the suit.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

On Dec. 23 Mr. Cardwell had a conference with volunteer officers of the artillery and engineer branch of the service, and propounded to them the views of the Government as to future allowances and requirements. It seems that the maintenance of light field artillery will not be encouraged, and as the present grant is thought to be enough for garrison artillery and engineers, there will probably be very little alteration with respect to these branches of the force, but it is thought that some substantial support will be given to the Shoeburyness meetings of the National Artillery Association, affording, as they do, such excellent opportunities of giving practical instruction in gunnery.

Stated as briefly as possible, the following are the concessions which the Secretary of State for War proposes to make in the volunteer force so far as they affect the rifle volunteers. It is understood that Mr. Cardwell wishes the proposals to be considered and discussed by those who are interested, and he will confer with the officers again at the end of next month :—

First, it is proposed to reorganize the force so as to bring it into closer connection with the regular army ; to put it under the command of the district generals, but not to interfere with the functions of the lords lieutenant.

Secondly, the grant is only to be expended on "necessaries," and the old system of payment by the adjutants, and the vouching every item of expenditure, will be reversed. Under the head of necessaries will be classed—1. Expenses of headquarters. 2. Care and repair of arms. 3. Shooting ranges. 4. Travelling to and from ranges and parades. 5. Allowance to buglers. 6. Expense of uniforms and accoutrements. The War officials have calculated (supposing all companies to be eighty men strong) that Class No. 1 costs £21 per company in administrative battalions, £23 in country consolidated battalions, and £25 in metropolitan battalions. Class No. 3 costs £13 for administrative battalions, £17 for consolidated, and £21 for metropolitan battalions. Class No. 6, £3 19s. 3d.—that is, for uniform and accoutrements complete. Provided the capitation grant is raised to 30s. per efficient, it is thought that all these "necessary" expenses will be covered.

Thirdly, efficients in future will have to attend nine drills, five sixty rounds (ten of them "volley"), or shoot out of the third class, and attend the official inspection ; or, failing that, to attend two extra drills.

Fourthly, company drills must be with at least twelve files, and battalion parades four companies of sixteen files.

Fifthly, no charge will be made for the conveyance of Government stores, nor for fair wear and tear of Government property, nor for regimental books and shooting targets.

Sixthly, administrative battalions are, so far as discipline goes, to be put on the same footing as consolidated ones.

Seventhly, commissioned officers will have to pass an examination or attach themselves for a month to a line regiment or to the county militia, and schools of instruction open to volunteer officers will probably be established.

Lastly, non-commissioned officers will have good-service badges, and an increased allowance may, under certain conditions, be earned by them for their corps.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CHRISTIANITY IN MADAGASCAR.

A remarkable religious revolution has taken place in Madagascar. We learn from a letter from the Rev. W. Pool, dated from the capital on the 23rd September, and published in a weekly contemporary, that the Queen has had the Royal idols publicly burned, that she and her aristocracy have embraced Christianity, and that the whole province of Imerina, in which the capital is situated, has followed the example of the Government. The Queen embraced Christianity early in the year, and has all the summer been building a Chapel Royal. Meanwhile, the wooden fence around the temple of the great national idol had been pulled down, and the priests assumed a threatening aspect, even hinting that their god had medicine which would avenge him on the heretic Sovereign. On the 8th of September they came in force to the capital to claim their rights as nobles. A Council was called, and it was decided to send the Chief Secretary of State and other high officials to the sacred village, seven miles from the capital, and burn the idol before its keepers returned. They set off the same afternoon, and by an authority from the Prime Minister seized the idol's house. The wood of the fallen fence was collected and a fire was made, and the contents of the temple were brought out to be burned. First, the long cane carried before the idol in processions was thrown in ; then twelve bullocks' horns from which incense or holy water had been sprinkled ; then three scarlet umbrellas and the silk robe worn over the idol by the keeper who carried it. Then came the idol's case—the trunk of a small three hollowed and fitted with a cover ; and last of all the idol itself. Hardly any of the present generation had seen the god, and great was the surprise when he was produced. Two pieces of scarlet silk about three feet long and three inches wide, with a small piece of wood about as big as a man's thumb inserted in the middle between them, so that the silk formed, as it were, two wings, was the great god of Madagascar, whose touch was sanctifying, and whose nearness was preservative. "You cannot burn him, he is a God," said he people. "If he be a God he will not burn,"—said the officers, "we are going to try," and held it on a stick in the fire, that the people might see it as it was consumed. The victory was complete. Next day four other idols shared the same fate, and the rest followed. One was a little bag of sand ; another consisted of three round pieces of wood united by a silver chain. The people looked on in wonder, and when the process was over, seeing that they had now no gods to worship, they sent to the Queen to ask what they were to worship for the future. The Government, says the *English Independent* adding to the information contained in Mr. Pool's letter, thereupon appealed to the native Christians to send Christian teachers, and they at once responded. It was found that of 280 towns and villages in Imerina, 120 already had Christian churches, and teachers were at once found for all the rest. This movement, which is remarkable for its purely native origin, is another proof that in certain stages of civilization nations may be converted by authority. The conversion of Madagascar has been accomplished in the nineteenth century much as that of the Saxons was accomplished in the sixth. The iconoclast is the Reformer's forerunner. To overthrow a fetish worship the fetish itself must be first destroyed.—*Daily News.*

INTERESTING EXAMPLE OF RED TAPE.

We have heard a good deal in this country of circumlocution, red tape, and official ceremony. We may, however, be consoled by the knowledge that other Governments suffer from circumlocution equally with our own. In the French colony of Tahiti there is a little establishment where an engineer is installed as the presiding genius of a Board of Works. In his own person he fulfils the duties of chief of the service, general surveyor of works, overseer, shopman, and bookkeeper. As an overseer he one day required a pound of nails ; and to obtain what he wanted had to go through a most elaborate process. He took a sheet of paper, carefully numbered and dated it, and then wrote : "To the General Surveyor of Works.—The overseer of this section begs to inform you that he requires a pound of nails." Then, taking another sheet of paper, he again began : "I have the honour of forwarding to the chief of the service of the Board of Works the demand of the overseer," &c., &c. These two letters written, he began a third : "I approve the demand of the overseer of the section, &c., —forwarded by," &c. A fourth sheet of paper was then taken out, and a letter to the following effect written :—"To the Overseer of the Section of, &c.—I have the pleasure of returning your demand approved by the chief of the service." After that came a fifth sheet of official paper, "To Mr. Shopman.—Please kindly to deliver a pound of nails according to my demand, approved of on the — instant." But even this was not all. As shopman the same individual was bound to write, "To the Book-keeper of the Works.—I have delivered to the demand of the overseer approved on the — instant, a pound of nails." In the evening this correspondence had to be copied out threefold and forwarded to the head office. Now the evident calculation suggested by this little feat of bureaucracy is that the pound of nails was worth about three-halfpence, while, counting an hour's office work as worth no more than fivepence, the result would be that the writing for the pound of nails cost about six times their value.—*Daily News.*

An American paper defends the humanity shown by the civil authority to culprits condemned to death. It frequently happens that a Judge or Sheriff chooses the day most convenient to the victim. "Will Thursday suit you ?"—"No, it is the 13th. I fear it may bring me ill-luck." "Well, then, the following day ?"—"Your Honour forgets that it's Friday." "That's so ; but on Saturday I have business, and Sunday won't do, so we must put it off till Monday."—"Very well, Monday will suit me perfectly." Even after this the culprit, who took part in the foregoing conversation, made some difficulties. He had but one more request to make. He was a musician. Might he be allowed to spend his last hours in singing a few quartets with some friends ? His request was granted, and when the Sheriff came he observed, "Music generally accompanies a dance—this time it has preceded it."

The new torpedo must be a formidable monster, if all reports be true. It has been invented by an English engineer, Mr. Whitehead, living at Fiume, on the Adriatic. The first idea of it was suggested by Captain Luppis, of the Austrian navy, who proposed to make a torpedo which should float on the surface of the water, and move forward by force of steam—the fore part filled with explosive matter, the after part containing the motive power. Mr. Whitehead modified this design, and produced a torpedo in the shape of a fish, floating at a depth of two feet under the surface of the water, the fore part filled with explosive matter, but the motive power in the after part provided by compressed air instead of steam. This vessel has a two-bladed screw, and is steered from behind, but with snouts projecting from the sides and rising up vertically. Charged with dynamite or nitro-glycerine, the torpedo can make a hole in the hull of the strongest iron-built vessel ; and can be made to run forward to its destination, under the water, either in a straight or in a curved line. The mechanical construction of the monster is kept a profound secret, this being considered safer than the security of a patent ; but if the reports can be trusted we shall soon hear of new developments in the system of naval warfare.

Goldsmiths' Work.—The progress of fine art manufacture in this branch of trade is strikingly exemplified in a little work published by J. W. Benson, of 25, Old Bond Street, and of the City Steam Works, 58 & 60, Ludgate Hill. It is profusely and embellished with designs (by Italian, French, and English artistes) of Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, and other articles, suitable for personal wear, or Wedding, Birthday, or other presents, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to H. R. H the Prince of Wales) has also published a very interesting pamphlet on the Rise and Progress of Watch and Clock-making. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad who are thus enabled to select any article, they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

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